The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,544.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town.....Rs. 52	0
"including postage..... " 72	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per line.	
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "	
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "	

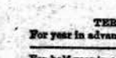
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 24th May 1870, at noon.

Leave Bombay.....	May 24	Leave Nagapatam	June. 3
" Carwar	26	" Madras	8
" Narrakal	28	" Cocanada	8
" Tellicherry	30	" Vizagapatam	9
" Colombo	31	" Bimlipatam	9
" Galle	31	" Gopalpore	10
		Arrive Calcutta	13

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for those ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

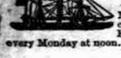
STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cormick, as an extra steamer to the Persian Gulf on or about the 25th May 1870.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship COMORIN, 453 Tons, C. J. H. P., Commander E. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 23rd May 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay.....Saturday.		Leave Narrakel ...Friday.	
" Ruhnagherry...Sunday.		" Beypore.....Saturday.	
" Malwan ..... "		" Calicut ..... "	
" Vingorla ..... "		" Tellicherry.. "	
" Goa .....Monday.		" Cannanore.. "	
" Carwar ..... "		" Mangalore..Sunday.	
" Compta ..... "		" Compta ...Monday.	
" Mangalore ...Tuesday.		" Carwar ..... "	
" Cannanore..Wednesday.		" Goa .....Tuesday.	
" Tellicherry.... "		" Vingorla..... "	
" Calicut ..... "		" Malwan..... "	
" Beypore..... "		" Ruhnagherry..Wednesday	
Arrive Narrakel...Thursday.		Arrive Bombay...Thursday.	

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 16th May, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. E. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Tunis and Alexandria, have reached Archipelago-Toscano, to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£23	£15		£4
" Suez	38	25	Including Wines.	8
" Port Said.....	40	24		9
" Messina	48	33		12
" Naples.....	50	35		13
" Leghorn	53	36		15
" Genoa	53	36		15

Without Food

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,850 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

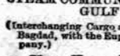
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILLA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden.....	£ 25	£15	£ 5	
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	With Food
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles ..	£ 56	£ 36	£ 12	Without

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,500 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th May 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.....		Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.....		
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.		

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hansom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of 40 Engc. ft.		
Indigo, Silk	60	"	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper	40	"	20 cwt.
Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40	"	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent list.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep. " 10 " 1st Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish, and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 455 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez. First Class	£ 40	Second Class	£ 23
To Liverpool do.	£ 60	Do. do.	£ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.'s

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

This ship will have a Stewardess on board.

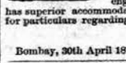
For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, SWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Custom House Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.



THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Druchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—The Clipper Ship MICHAEL SCOTT, 1,200 tons register, A 1 for 20 years, Llewellin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 1st June. This vessel has excellent accommodation for Invalids, as first-class passengers, proceeding home round the Cape. The Commander would be glad to take charge of a few children going home to friends.—For particulars apply to Captain Llewellin on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

5th May 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

	REQUIREMENTS.	
4	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
4	" Under Vests.	1 Mand.
2	" Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
2	" Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
2	" Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
2	" Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
2	Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1	" White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
1	Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2	Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers coming out from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.
Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ROKEBY HALL, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Richards without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per CLARA, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Nelson without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Nelson will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Agents for the Clara.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Barque CASSANDRA, J. Peters, Master, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS at once to take delivery of their goods, failing which they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders to be sent to the undersigned for counter-signature.

The London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship LEONIDAS, arrived from London, are requested to forward their Delivery Order accompanied by Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to pay their freight to us, and to SEND OFF BOATS at once for their cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned. Capt. Cochrane will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Agent for Captain and Owner, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 16th May 1870.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS, BY EVERY MAIL.

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Periodicals, immediately on issue from the Press in our weekly cases.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Wednesday, the 25th May, at 7 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SALSETTE, (1,491 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain J. C. Babor, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 23rd instant.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 10 A.M. on Tuesday the 24th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 5-30 P.M. on Tuesday, the 24th idem, and again at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th May 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHUSAN, (1,616 tons, and 300 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Towler, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

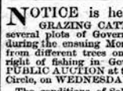
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shed of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Monday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
17th May 1870.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND JAMES HARRISON'S STEAMERS.

(Via Suez Canal,)



THE S. S. ALICE, having engaged the bulk of her Cargo, will be despatched on or about 24th instant; to be followed by the S. S. HISTORIAN, shortly expected from Calcutta.

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY next, the 24th instant, the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the right of GRAZING CATTLE on and CUTTING GRASS from several plots of Government Ground in the Island of Bombay, during the ensuing Monsoon, the privilege of gathering fruits from different trees on Government ground at Parel, and the right of fishing in Government quarry-holes, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 1st June 1870, at 11 A.M.

The conditions of Sale and other particulars can be learnt on application at the office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th May 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, as Insolvent Debtor.

Upon reading the *rule nisi* herein granted by the sitting Judge in Chambers, and dated the 23rd day of April last, and the Affidavit of CRUSTNA HURDOO, solemnly affirmed herein on the Ninth May, instant, and on hearing on the Tenth instant, Mr. Macpherson, of Counsel for the said Trader, who appears in support of the said *rule nisi*, and Mr. Anstey, of Counsel for Lalljee Motoomull, a Creditor of the said Insolvent Trader, who appears to show cause against the said Rule; and upon reading the Affidavit of the said Lalljee Motoomull, affirmed on the said Tenth instant, I do order that the said Rule be made absolute, and the abovenamed trader, Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 20 and 24 of the said Act XXVIII. of 1865; and I do lastly order that the said Lalljee Motoomull do pay the costs of the said Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy of and incidental to his application on the said Tenth instant and on this day.—Dated this 17th day of May 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors for the Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given, that GANGBAEE, the widow of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy, has CONTRACTED to SELL the undermentioned PREMISES, free from all encumbrances whatsoever. All persons claiming to have any interest therein by way of mortgage, lease, agreement in the nature of a lease, by inheritance or otherwise, are required to furnish to the undersigned, at their offices in Parsee Bazaar Street, in the Fort of Bombay, particulars of such claims within 2 days from this date.

Any person having claims who shall not have so furnished particulars thereof will be deemed to have waived the same.—This 18th day of May 1870.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

The following is a description of the properties above referred to:

All that piece or parcel of LAND, with the message, tenement, dwelling-house and premises, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Shamjee Hussajee or Khoja Street, on the west side of the said street, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, containing by admeasurement 12 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1091, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on or towards the west by Malabharee Hubibji, on or towards the north by the house of Khoja Abdeen Habib, on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Goolam Hossain Veerjee and are now in the occupation of the said Gangbaee or her tenants.

ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of LAND, with the message, tenement, dwelling-house and premises, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Shamjee Hussajee or Khoja Street, on the west side thereof, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 76 7/9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 49, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on or towards the west by Malabharee passage, on or towards the north by the house of Khoja Abdeen Habib, on or towards the south by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Goolam Hossain Veerjee and are now in the occupation of the said Gangbaee or her tenants.

SOLAR WALL LAMPS,

Suitable for the illumination of

HALLS, ASSEMBLY-ROOMS, BALCONIES, PASSAGES and other large spaces, with powerful Reflectors, each,

Cash Rs. 5; Credit Rs. 5-8.

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FOLDING IRON CAMP BEDSTEADS.

Manufactured specially for THACKER, VINING, & Co.

These should be in the possession of all travellers who prize health and comfort. They can be put together in one minute, and are up to any weight, whilst their extreme portability enables them to be placed under the seat of any railway carriage Size when open 6 feet 6 by 2 feet 4, weight 50 pounds; price ..... Rs. 40

WATERPROOF ROLL CORK MATRESSES.

These may be used either with or without the above, and are equally portable. By a simple arrangement a change or two of clothes may be rolled up inside, the whole forming a waterproof package. Size 6½ feet long, 2½ feet broad, weight 6 pounds: price ..... Rs. 18

CAMP OR CABIN IRON ARM-CHAIR.

With Carpet backs and Centre.

This is a most useful piece of tent furniture, combining lightness, strength, and extreme portability with real comfort... Rs. 16

TUCKER'S REGISTERED CAMP LANTERN.

This is so arranged that it may be used as a SIDE, HANGING, PILLAR, or TABLE READING LAMP. It is complete in itself, and packs into a very small compass. The Lamp is so constructed that leakage whilst travelling is impossible, and in the case of oil not being procurable, candles can be used ..... Rs. 16

TUCKER'S HAND LANTERNS.

Very useful for domestic and other purposes. Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 5.

LOVER'S LAMP.

This is designed as a Night Light, to supersede the common Tumbler Lamp, from which so many accidents and annoyances arise; it will give a good steady light for twenty-four hours without attention. Price, with box of wicks..... Rs. 5

IMPROVED BRASS PORTABLE ALARUMS.

Will wake the soundest sleeper at any moment; are very portable, and are not liable to get out of order. Each..... Rs. 8

MORDAN'S LETTER PADLOCK.

Just received. No. 1, Rs. 5-8; No. 2, Rs. 6-8; No. 3, Rs. 7-8.

This lock requires no key; by simply bringing four letters of the Alphabet into a line, so as to form a certain word or combination, known only to the possessor, it is at once opened; by a simple arrangement this password can be changed as often as desired. The great safety of this lock is at once apparent; all others have a key, which even the most careful may lose or leave about.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, BUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

Dr. Tanner on the Diseases of Infancy and Childhood...	Rs. 8	12
The Poetical Works of John Dryden. By W. D. Christie.	2	4
The Principles of Political Economy. By J. R. McCulloch...	0	4
The Every-Day Book of Knowledge. By Rev. Dr. Giles ...	1	12
Hedged In. By Elizabeth S. Phelps	1	0
The Adventures of Hatim Tai, a Romance translated from the Persian, by D. Forbes, M.A.	3	0
A Comprehensive Dictionary, English and Marathi. By Baba Padmanji	7	0
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code.....	14	0
Indian Domestic Economy and Cookery Book	10	8
Lilly white's Cricketer's Companion	0	12
Principles and Construction of Machinery	3	12
Spon's Tables and Memoranda for Engineers.....	0	12
Once a Week, Vol. IV.....	4	4
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. V	5	0
The Gentleman's Magazine, June to November, 1869	5	0
The Waverly Novels. Vol. 4. Rob Roy.....	2	4
East Indian Ready Reckoner	1	0
Seats and Saddles. By F. Dwyer	4	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetable Seeds, 20 varieties ..... per packet	8	12
Flower " " " "	5	0

Church Service, with Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, Ivory, gilt Rims and Clasp, with Ivory Monogram 12 0

Bombay, 18th May 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited.

Proceedings of an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 12th day of May 1870.

Present—W. J. Judge, Esq., in the chair; Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq.; Captain A. S. Leigh; Baboo Peary Chaund Mittra and Baboo Sham Churn Mullick, Directors; and large number of Shareholders.

The Chairman read the Notice convening the Meeting.

Resolution proposed by Baboo Peary Chaund Mittra and seconded by Baboo Koylash Chunder Shaha—

That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the purpose of preparing and submitting a scheme of voluntary liquidation and reconstruction of the Company for circulation to the Shareholders in concert with the Directors:—Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Michael Rozario de Quadros, Mottiram Bhagoobhoy, P. Dewar, and Dwarkadas Vussonjee—members of Bombay Committee.

To be represented in Calcutta by a gentleman named by them and Messrs. C. J. A. Pritchard and W. Swinhoe and Baboo Bhoganey Churn Mitter—Carried unanimously.

W. J. JUDGE,
Chairman of the Meeting.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, from the 16th June next, BUNGALOW No. 1 A, Bellasis Road, Byculla, now in the occupation of Dr. B owne. For particulars apply to Mr. J. Flynn, next Compound.

TO LET, TWO ROOMS suitable for Offices on the second floor of Block No. 2, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House.

REMINGTON & Co.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO BE LET, the TOP FLOOR of a House situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0
BADHAM'S	" Silk and Wool.....	9	8
BADHAM'S	" Indian Shirt	7	0
BADHAM'S	" French Colored Shirts .. 65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	" White Shirts..... 60	0	"
BADHAM'S	" Overland Suits 35	0	"
BADHAM'S	" Travelling Suits 35	0	"
BADHAM'S	" Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits 20	0	"
BADHAM'S	" All Wool Sleeping Suits... 13	0	"
BADHAM'S	" Indian Suits for Sleeping 16	0	"
BADHAM'S	" Serge Suits 40	0	"

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co

W. GREENER, Birmingham has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

Boot and Shoe Makers,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nom'l value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Quot. Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
200,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	6 7½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Rec. Issue	201
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,450
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L.& China	33½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,926	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	s'	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
300	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,850
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	630
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	180
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850 pl.
750	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,345
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	755
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
600	2,500	2,200	...	Royal	1,400

*Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.8.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	23½
...	£21	109.1.0	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 6	43.10.9	do.	Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	190
4,000	50	all	8p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	32
500	2,000	200	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	166
2,000	500	all	Nil	Trencher & Co.	330 to 350

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	640
3,500	5,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	1,600	...	Bombay Stn. ...	100

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,725
2,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	B'bay Land	1,050
10,500	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	700
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,185
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	340

PRESS COMPANIES'

150	5,000	2,850	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,000
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	750 pl.
850	2,500	850	60 do.	Alexandria Press Co.	610
...	...	12,500	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,650
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,125
200	500	all	30 do.	Do. New	505
600	1,000	all	80 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	2,500	all	250*	Fort Press Co.	8,800
200	2,000	1,500	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,010
270	5,000	all	245 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,525
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 do.	Kurrachee Press Co.	975
1,500	1,000	55	...	Mofus. Press & Co.	380
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,300 pl.
250	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
196	2,000	all	150 p.c.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,300 x.d.

*Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
300	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
15	35	...	Do. China	6½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	3	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...	...	East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	Mar. '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ par.
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. Do.	229 to 230

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107½
Four per cent.	96½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	106
10 years' do. do	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10.3
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 16 Oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 126-76

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 14th May, 1870.
Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	40,540	7	11
Merchandize	1,30,422	0	10
Back Bay Earth Trains	0	0	0
Electric Telegraph	426	8	0
Total Rs.	1,71,459	0	9

Corresponding week in May, 1869.
Open 307½ Miles.

Coaching	37,691	15	4
Merchandize	63,492	9	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,164	15	9
Electric Telegraph	550	4	6
Total Rs.	1,03,789	4	5
Increase	67,669	12	4

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Brownlow, Lieutenant, 1st Sikh Infantry, on furlough, from Dera Ismail Khan.
Bishop, Lieutenant, and Punjaub Cavalry, on sick leave, from Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 18.

Trestrail, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on leave, to Matheran.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 7th May 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—
1st Battalion 5th Foot.—Lieutenant J. J. Bradshaw to be Captain, from the 30th of March 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—
30th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fitz W. F. Hunter to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice MacMahon, recorded, on being appointed a Brigadier General on the Bengal Establishment. Dated 3rd April 1870.
Captain Ralph E. Carr to be Major, without purchase, vice Hunter, promoted. Dated 3rd April 1870.
Lieutenant Richard L. Hawkes to be Captain, without purchase, vice Carr, promoted. Dated 3rd April 1870.
Ensign Henry Clayton Cowell to be Lieutenant, without purchase vice Hawkes, promoted. Dated 3rd April 1870.
62nd Foot.—Major Charles M. S. L. Gwynne to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Ingall, seconded, on being appointed a Brigadier General on the Bengal establishment. Dated 3rd April 1870.
Captain and Brevet Major Samuel George Carter to be Major, with ut purchase, vice Gwynne, promoted. Dated 3rd April 1870.
Lieutenant William Lane R. Scott to be Captain, without purchase, vice Carter, promoted. Dated 3rd April 1870.
Ensign William Bowlas Williams to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Scott, promoted. Dated 3 d April 1870.
86th Foot.—Lieutenant John Irwin to be Captain, without purchase, vice Scott, deceased. Dated 2nd April 1870.
Ensign Frederick Augustus Remmington to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Irwin, promoted. Dated 2nd April 1870.
Ensign Henry Francis Turnbull to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Remmington, who is a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 2nd April 1870.
88th Foot.—The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer having, on his recent promotion, been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified :—
11th Foot.—Lieutenant G. F. Guyon, 1st Battalion.
Official notification has been received of the following officers having been permitted to exchange into the battalions of their regiment specified, provided the public be put to no additional expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective battalions without delay ;—
3rd Foot.—Lieutenant A. T. Leslie, 1st Battalion.
3rd Foot.—Lieutenant E. E. Martin-Atkins, 2nd Battalion.
The general leave to Cashmere, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 14th ultimo, to Lieutenant R. B. Reed, Instructor of Musketry 2nd Battalion 13th Foot, is cancelled at that officer's request.
The following orders are confirmed :—
Sappers and Miners.—Regimental Order, dated the 31st March last, making the following appointments :—
Lieutenant W. J. H. Logan-Home, Royal Engineers, to be doing duty officer, from the 16th February last, in the room of Lieutenant A. W. Otdey, Royal Engineers, officiating doing duty officer, appointed to the Public Works Department, and vice Lieutenant T. B. B. Savi, Royal Engineers, doing duty officer, transferred to the Public Works Department.
Lieutenant A. O. Green, Royal Engineers, to be doing duty officer, from the 1st March last, vice Lieutenant R. R. Pulford, Royal Engineers, nominated to another appointment.
15th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 26th March last, making the following temporary appointments, vice Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Thompson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, nominated to another appointment :—
Captain G. R. Hennessy, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieutenant R. Warburton, officiating Quartermaster, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.
19th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 7th April, making the following temporary appointments as a special case :—
Lieutenant W. Hailes, Quartermaster, to perform the duties of Adjutant, there being no other officer available.
Captain J. B. Waller, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.
37th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 8th April, making the following appointments, vice Lieutenant C. Ransford, Quartermaster, proceeded on furlough :—
Ensign J. Corse-Scott, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster.
Lieutenant D. E. Gouldsbury, 2nd Wing Subaltern (on probation,) to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern.
45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th April, making the following appointments, consequent on the departure of Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Thompson, on sick leave :—
Major A. T. Watson, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, to officiate as Commandant.
Captain F. M. Armstrong, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.
Lieutenant A. D. C. Inglis, Adjutant, to officiate as Wing officer, in addition to his other duties.
The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—
Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon R. Poyser, (A Brigade,) to Cashmere, from the 29th April to the 29th July, on private affairs. (This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 25th April, p. 177.)
5th Lancers.—Captain J. E. Gwythier, to Bombay, for one month ; and to England for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs
Royal Artillery.—Colonel H. Francis, (19th Brigade,) to Murree, from date of leaving Peshawur to the 15th July, on private affairs.
Colonel S. Stallard, (22nd Brigade), to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from date of leaving Allahabad to the 15th October, on private affairs.
Lieutenant Colonel D. McNeill, (16th Brigade,) to Cashmere and Simla, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.
Lieutenant Colonel G. Maister, (19th Brigade,) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th July to the 15th October, on private affairs.
6th Foot, 1st Battalion —Lieutenant H. C. M. Turnbull, to remain at Roorkee, on private affairs, from the 16th to the 26th February, in extension.
12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant A. French, to England, overland, or via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Paymaster J. J. W. Smith to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
39th Foot.—Lieutenant D. B. Tarleton, to Europe, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to retirement from the service.
49th Foot.—Quartermaster C. J. Kerridge, to England, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement from the service.
55th Foot.—Lieutenant T. Drew, to Bombay, for one month, from the 18th May ; and to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
92nd Foot.—Captain R. J. S. Carruthers, to Mussoorie, from the 5th June to the 14th October, on private affairs.
106th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Bailey, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
Madras Medical Department.—Surgeon E. S. Cleveland, M. D., (attached to 21st Madras Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 25th April to the 25th May, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—18TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 3d. to £1 16s. 0d.	,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£2 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Via Suez Canal Steamer Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.	
		Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
China	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Akyab to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Krishna (s)	Cradock	Calcutta, May 2.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 16.
	General Outram (s).	Teasdale	Mandvee, May 15.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Kate Gregory	Lorenzen	Moulmein.
	Louisa Fletcher	Luckes	Liverpool.
	Margaret Pugh	Jones	Tuticorin.
	Taptee (s)	D'Costa	Cutch.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Deccan, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Krishna, to Aden and Suez.
Ship The Douglas, to Liverpool.
Ship The Royal Family, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
12	Tropique	...	Pondicherry
	Derwentwater	...	Vizagapatam
	Brisbane	...	Berpore
	Inverthye	...	Mauritius
13	Cashmere (s)	...	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

May.			
13	Hooghly	...	Bordeaux
	Louisa	...	London
	Salamanca	...	London
	Winged Hunter	...	Calcutta
	Moultan (s)	...	Suez
	Palmyra	...	Mauritius

Passengers arrived per Cashmere, s s—Mrs Bayley and children, Mr and Mrs Ricks, Mr McCay, Mr Pettigrew, Mr Atkins, Mr Claudius.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
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Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway
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Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Thomson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—

Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting		
	At General Post Office.		At Branch Post Offices.
	Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Ecnlpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhoosawul only	7-30 A.M.	...	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	8 A.M.	...	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Bhur, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	8-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
	6 A.M.	...	5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ASHFIELD—May 12th, at Mhow, the wife of W. Ashfield, Esq., 95th Regiment, attached to 3rd Regiment N. I., of a son.
LEWIS—May 16th, at Bandora, the wife of J. T. Lewis, R. N. R., Commander B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Cashmere, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

MILLER—May 7th, at Vepery, Maddox Street, the wife of Mr. James Miller, of a son.
MAUDE—May 12th, at the Loz, the wife of Augustus R. Maude, Esq., of a daughter.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

LAW—May 12th, at Nagpore, the wife of Mr. George Law, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TREVELYAN—At Sea, on board H. M.'s ship Euphrates, the wife of Colonel Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, of a daughter.
ROSS—May 10th, at Ferozepoor, the wife of J. H. Ross, Esq., Surgeon, H. M.'s 20th Regiment, of a son.
SMITH—May 12th, at Benares, the wife of Major Walter H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter (Alice Mary).
CARREEY—May 14th, at Mirzapore, the wife of W. E. Carbery, Esq., of a son.
COX—April 12th, at Umballa, the wife of C. L. Cox, Esq., of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

THE Westminster Reviewer, who created a sensation last autumn by the appalling account he gave of certain diseases, who has since, to his own satisfaction, shown that Recognition, Repression and Laissez-faire, are equally useless or destructive, and who enrols himself with the ladies as an opponent of the Contagious Diseases Acts, has now produced his long-promised specific. The current number of the *Review* contains his prescription. Let us at once say that it is not only not a bad one, but that it is a prescription which ought to have been applied steadily in every country, and would have been so applied had genuine been commensarate with professed Christianity. The recipe of the Reviewer is that persons suffering from the peculiar diseases in question should be admitted to all general hospitals and dealt with therein exactly the same as other patients ; and he has the audacity to demand that they should even be treated with gentleness and kindness. Consider, for a moment, what a severe indictment this forms against "society." Consider the marvellous fact that what ought to have been done as a matter of course,—for the healing art is professedly no respecter of persons,—that common charity and common humanity now come before us as a specific remedy for what is admittedly a terrible evil. Why were not these persons received and treated before just the same as any other sick folk? Why are there in Great Britain so few hospitals where no distinction is made that our reviewer, when he is in search for facts wherewith to uphold his system, can only find *two* hospitals upon which to draw for experience? Over and above the ordinary and inevitable penalties which attend licentiousness, society has imposed others which favour the spread of special diseases, and then affects to be astounded and, indeed, is astounded that a dread poison threatens its very life! Bigotry, fanaticism, and mistaken views of religion have so completely prevailed that a proposal to treat "sinful" men and women like human creatures is actually considered to be an act of daring. And yet we are never tired of celebrating the "progress of the species," of singing our own praises, of saying this is not as other generations were; this is the most advanced of centuries! And yet, in this paragon of periods, it is evidently regarded as a bold and hazardous thing to set forth the proposal contained in the following passage :—

"As the wide spread of disease which we now deplore is due to the fact that, with a few insignificant exceptions, these unfortunate women have been, and for the most part still are refused admission into hospital when pervaded by disease, it is obvious that the first step to be taken in order to lessen this great evil is to provide an abundance of hospital accommodation for these women. And in the first instance the doors of all general hospitals should be thrown wide open to them, and if existing hospitals are not large enough, as they certainly are not to accommodate all who would seek admittance, they should be enlarged. We say "the doors of all general hospitals should be thrown open to them," because if the reform we have suggested is to be really and truly carried out, every vestige of the principle and feeling denoted by the "scarlet letter" must be effaced from our dealing with the women whose diseases we desire to heal. The custom of setting a mark upon them, of branding them as degraded beings, must be wholly abandoned : we must show them that we really respect and care for them for their own sakes, and thus induce them to respect themselves. Now the establishment of special hospitals for their reception is an expression of the old spirit which must be ignored : the very fact of going to one of those hospitals is itself a brand which in many cases would be productive of unspeakable social injury, and which in nearly all cases is a severe trial to the patient, and one to which it is inexpedient to expose her. We have seen that it is absolutely necessary to induce the women to enter the hospitals, and we have seen that the continental system, reproduced here as the Contagious Diseases Acts, fails to subject more than a small fraction of the whole of diseased prostitutes to sanitary influences, and now nothing indeed is left for us but to practise the principle already explained by relying entirely on the almighty power of kindness. But to do this implies among other things the abandonment of all arrangements which had their origin in the old spirit we have described, and special or lock hospitals originated in that spirit."

It is one of the greatest and gravest censures upon this canting age that hitherto the exclusion of any afflicted persons from hospitals intended to assuage affliction, should have been and should still be general, and that able reviewers should be obliged to sue for their admission and call for additional moneys to carry out a voluntary scheme.

And we could not have a much stronger proof of the prevalence of the spirit our reviewer assails so gently, than the fact that it has penetrated into his mind, and, in no slight degree, exercises an influence over his opinions. We see this in his violent opposition to the Contagious Diseases Acts. Under no circumstances will he fail to oppose the extension of the Acts, or fail to support the agitation demanding their repeal. Now we have read his statements from end to end and considered his arguments, and we cannot see how the system embodied in the Acts is incompatible with the so-called voluntary system, with the enlargement of hospital accommodation, with the doctrine that kind treatment, indeed, ordinary humane treatment, should not be meted out to every class of sufferers from disease. We cannot see that the social evil in question is one whit more recognized whether the funds required to combat it come out of private pockets or the public exchequer. It is a monstrous doctrine that the cure of a disease involves a "recognition" of the causes ; and that when a doctor cures a patient suffering from delirium tremens he thereby recognizes, or legalizes the vice of drunkenness. The object of the strife against all disease is the same, to alleviate the agonies of the patient, to drive out the morbific agent, to preserve society from contagion. No account of causes is ever taken, except such as may be needful to an effective diagnosis. What medical man ever asks himself the question, "Has this patient been a sinner, and, if so, am I justified in applying a remedy?" And if a medical man, the actual agent in the work, may not ask this question, why should Government ask it, why should a board of directors or a committee of management ask it? The grave errors and the injustice committed in dealing with the question under debate, have been caused by the impious attempts of men to try and play the part of Providence, to assume that they can sit on the judgment seat of God.

We are quite ready to admit that, in dealing with these painful facts, we have before us only a choice of evils. But that should not deter us, because it is the lot of feeble, fallible humanity. The greatest evil in regard to prostitution and its consequences is to let it alone. And if we must deal with it, why not remedy the evils actually within our reach? In the circles to which the Contagious Diseases Acts extend, we can mitigate suffering, and limit contagion to a certain extent. We can offer a qualified protection to men whom we condemn to celibacy, and yet whom we dare not condemn to an enforced existence apart from the opposite sex. Reasons of humanity and reasons of policy combine to dictate a protective course of action—the application of remedies more or less effective in mitigation of a dreadful disease. But, says the reviewer, you employ compulsion, always bad, you degrade the poor women, and you increase the number of clandestine practitioners. Compulsion is a well-known agent in the government of mankind, but we admit that its application in a given case is open to debate. In the present case compulsion is employed to prevent as well as to cure disease, just as it is employed to regulate the sale of poisons, and to prohibit the sale of poisonous food. Compulsion is used for the benefit of the individuals compelled, and for the benefit of the public, and so far it is justifiable. The argument that the women are degraded is absurd. What greater degree of degradation can there be in one medical operation more than in another? Then we are assured that clandestine prostitution is increased. But what proof is there that this statement is true. "Statistics show it to be so." But your statistics are defective, since they only show that at one period the proportion of discovered clandestine to known registered practitioners is greater than at another ; the whole amount of clandestine transactions not being known at any time! It is in the very nature of the subject that the mass of those who have slipped off the right path should striveto keep their mode of life as secret as its conditions permit. Whether there be acts or no acts of the sort complained of, the amount must be large, fluctuating, and uncertain. The only figures known to be accurate are those on the registers. How can you compare a large unknown with a lesser known quantity, and establish any trustworthy proportion between them? Besides, the existence of a clandestine class is no argument for not dealing with the class whose profession is open and avowed. These may come under the operation of the Acts, especially in garrison towns and seaports, while the clandestine sinners may be left to the voluntary system. Why should there be antagonism between the two? Why should the Reviewer not support the Contagious Diseases Acts which apply to the patent offenders, and at the same time urge society to offer a fair chance to all, open and secret alike, who do not fall within the reach of the law? As a broad humane measure we think his proposal is eminently deserving of effective support. Let society put away its cant and give him aid ; but because you cannot have all, do not refuse a part ; and above all do not talk about interfering with the liberty of the subject—liberty to spread a fatal disease is not one which we are bound to respect. The suggestion of the Reviewer is most useful ; if it is carried out he will have won a great moral victory, he will have overcome a great inhuman prejudice ; but he may win his victory, and Government, we hope, will continue to strive, by authoritative means, to lessen, as far as possible, some of the painful consequences of human imperfection. That they will have to encounter a severe opposition—the combination of feminine sentiment and dogmatic prejudice—is apparent, and they will need all their courage to stand up against the odd coalition.

CAPTAIN F. H. JENKINS, of the Punjab Frontier Force, will, it is believed, succeed Colonel Keyes in the command of the Guides.

DR. A. WAGHORN has been appointed to officiate as civil surgeon of Mirzapore, in the room of Dr. Paske, who goes home on sick leave.

LIEUTENANT C. M. E. SOUTHEY, R.E., has been permitted to retire from the service with the pension of his rank from the 15th instant.

THE "Pioneer" mentions with regret that Mr. G. D. Turnbull, who is believed to be the judge designate of the High Court, is too ill to leave Meerut.

CAPTAIN ST. G. CAULFIELD, Madras Staff Corps, has obtained furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SURGEON C. T. PASKE, Bengal Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUTENANT E. B. BISHOP, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

SIMLA seems likely, says the "Pioneer," to escape from the threatened alternative of drinking only champagne. The borings for water in Jacko, by the latest accounts, promise very favourably.

COLONEL RICHARD KNOX, Commanding H. M.'s 18th Hussars at Secunderabad, is, according to the Nagpore paper, to succeed the late Brigadier General Fenwick in the command of the Nagpore Force, Kamptee.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF LAHEJ is now about to return to his home. He will, we believe, proceed with his party by the mail steamer to Aden on Sunday morning. Since the departure of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Sultan has visited Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Poona.

THE Allahabad paper mentions a rumour that Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, Assistant Quarter Master General, will be Military Secretary to the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and Lieutenant E. L. Durand, of the Staff Corps, his Aide-de-Camp. Both are considered probable appointments, at any rate.

"COLONEL J. MCLEOD INNES, V. C., Superintending Engineer of the Indus Valley Railway, is," the "Pioneer" hears, "about submitting to Government his plans, based upon the survey operations of the last few months. He will probably proceed to Simla during this month, to take up the post of Accountant-General, D. P. W., vacated by Colonel Chesney, and be succeeded in his present post by Mr. J. Collett, C. E., of the Punjab Northern State Railway, well known in these provinces in connection with the construction of the great Jumna Bridge."

THERE is a report that Mr. R. D. Shaw, the enterprising traveller in Eastern Turkistan, returns to India immediately, and will accompany Mr. Forsyth on his mission to Yarkand. Mr. Shaw comes out as the delegate of the Geographical Society, it is said. It is rumoured that yet another denizen of the Kangra valley may be attached to the expedition, in the person of Major Strutt, late R. E. "Major Strutt," says the "Pioneer," "is an admirable artist, an archæologist and presumably also, from his professional training, a good surveyor. His services might fill the blank which, as our Lahore contemporary lately pointed out, the absence of a man possessing similar accomplishments, must leave in the pract

Mr. Grant (Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.) said they were all much indebted to the committee for bringing forward a scheme, and he hoped he would not be thought ungrateful if he criticised it. Mr. Kittredge had ingeniously endeavoured to stop the mouths of objectors, but he would state what objections he had. The real difficulty seemed to him to be that the rules of the Chamber did not carry sufficient authority, and so captains of steamers could set the shippers at naught. The old rule would be a better one than that now proposed if it could be carried into force; and if captains refused to comply with it, what better would the shippers be, though the scheme now suggested were approved?—if it was only passed, only as a rule of the Chamber, it would have no more force than the present one. By this new scheme they were to have four measurers. Now, if there were 16,000 bales to be passed in one day, how could four measurers accomplish that work?—and if they measured only 5 out of 100, then the charge would be 5 annas per bale, which he thought was an exorbitant charge, nor did that get over the difficulty of the muccadums and brokers and those who had to get the measurement placing five specially prepared bales for measurement. They all knew the cunning of these men, and must feel that each measurer had 4,000 bales to measure, there would be all kinds of tricks in getting the cotton measured. There was also the question of corruption. They were told that bribery was practised at present. He did not say whether he thought that was the case, but he was of opinion that the class of men they would get under the new scheme would be as ready to receive a gratuity as those they had at present—so that there would be no gain by the new scheme in that respect. They had heard that there was a great beauty about this scheme, that it was optional; and each was asked,—"If you don't choose to have your cotton measured in this way, why should you object to other people having it measured in this manner?" Well, to that there was, in the first place, the small technical ground for a reply, that as a member of the Chamber approving the scheme each guaranteed the salaries. But, apart from that, the scheme was not optional. If they did away with the existing law and a shipper did not get his cotton measured before it went on board, then the captain could say, "I have you now, and will have the cotton measured in any way I like." Therefore, he could not see that the scheme now proposed was optional. Another objection was as to the charge, however slight. It was proposed to be 3s. per 100 bales. Now, that was something, and yet the last crop in America proved that the race was getting closer and closer, and when that was the case every additional expense was a material consideration. He had criticised this scheme, and was prepared with another plan which he thought would recommend itself to the members of the Chamber, because it was uniform and effectual. What they wanted was a uniform system for steamers and ships, and he thought that uniformity was in the hands of the members themselves by not taking a shipping order without an endorsement upon it that "The measurement shall be in accordance with the Chamber's rules." He thought that condition was necessary with any scheme, and if it were not made he did not see the use of a new scheme. Formerly the P. and O. Company and the B. and B. N. Co. had the monopoly, and said they would measure as they liked; but now that the Suez Canal was opened throughout there was a competition and the members could refuse to take shipping orders, except with the clause endorsed, "Measurement in accordance with the rules of the Chamber of Commerce." He preferred the old rule to the present scheme. Under the former, both parties could be present and each have 5 bales measured in every 100, and if they were not satisfied with that they could then have the whole 100 bales measured. A more sure and certain scheme for getting the real measurement could not, he thought, be devised. He thought it would be well to postpone the scheme, for this had been an exceptional year. There was no doubt that most of the steamers had been chartered, and the result was the captains had been independent—thinking they had eight or ten days to get the cargo completed, they said, "There is no use meeting the shipper; no, we have so-and-so a first class firm, all we have to do is to get the cargo on board." Thus unless the members of the Chamber protected its rules any scheme must be abortive. At present nothing had been done in this matter, and he did not wish to propose it as a resolution, but it wanted only a little determination on the part of each member to insist that all shipping orders should be endorsed with the clause, "Measurement in accordance with the rules of the Chamber of Commerce"—and if they chose to give in to the captain and have it measured on board, then let them send some one on board to see that the cotton was fairly measured. Mr. Grant therefore proposed as an amendment that the scheme proposed by the committee be not adopted.

Mr. J. G. Smith (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) seconded the amendment, and in doing so remarked that he did not see any advantage there would be in the new scheme, or how it was to prevent bribery and corruption. The old plan was a fair one and had worked well, and he thought that all that was necessary was that it should be made applicable to steamers as well as to sailing vessels. Many said that that could not be done, as the agents would not consent, but though the P. and O. and the Bombay and Bengal companies could dictate their own terms when they had a monopoly, now, when so many lines were opened, steamers would have to come on such terms as they could get it. He hoped the Chamber would not abolish the old rule which had been working so well—a rule which had been proposed by gentlemen of greater experience in Bombay than any now present.

Mr. Christian (Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.) said he was very glad that Mr. Grant had proposed this amendment, as it would prevent what he might call the persecution of the committee by the chairman and secretary—for they had been receiving notes from these gentlemen asking what the committee were doing, and it was evident these notes would not have been sent if the chairman and secretary had not received some pressure from outside. If the amendment was carried the committee would be relieved from a deal of trouble which they, or at least Mr. Kittredge, had taken in the matter. Mr. Grant had said that if 5 in every 100 bales were measured, it would amount to five annas per bale. He did not think there was much in that argument, for it was what had been done for many years; in fact, they had not taken so many as 5, but possibly only 2 or 3 in every 100 bales. Mr. Grant had spoken of the present law, but it seemed to him they had under that only had to fight it out with the captains of the ships, and they could do that only, as he said, on the other day, by making oneself extremely disagreeable. The previous speaker had spoken in favour of the old system, but as somebody said the previous day they ought to be ashamed at winking at the practices which they knew were notorious. The oldness of the law was a merit in the eyes of some people, but he must say it was not so to him.

Mr. Grant referred to the rules of the Chamber as his authority for saying the old practice was a law; but those rules, he remarked, had lost their authority, for the practice of late had been to measure not on the bunders but on the deck, at least so far as steamers were concerned.

Mr. Bythell (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.) hoped that the result of the discussion would be to give Mr. Kittredge's scheme a trial. He thought it was certain they could not go on as they were now. Under the present system if a shipper sent cotton alongside a steamer, it was the exceptional case for it to be taken on board at once—it generally lay for four or five days, and the consequence was that the shipper had to fight the question whether the result of the spring-tide should fall on the ship or the shipper. As to standing out and saying one would ship his cotton only on certain terms, that was impossible. He had himself offered thousands of bales if the ship would agree to certain terms, but every one said "No." He had met only one exception, and it was impossible for one shipper to make any change on the present plan of shipping by steamers, for the owners would not give way, especially in the case of chartered steamers whose charters had been drawn in the expectation of measuring on board. The present system, by which arrangements could be made between the muccadums and dubashes to swindle the ship for their own mutual profit, was a disgrace to the port; and if any gentleman came forward with a plan to do away with the unpleasantness as to the measurement on board and with the disputes as to lying alongside, and to settle a system which would give justice to the ships instead of allowing them to be swindled by muccadums and dubashes, the best thing the Chamber could do would be to give it a trial. If they did not succeed then they could only go back to the old plan of letting the muccadums and dubashes settle the matter to their mutual profit.

Mr. Grant—I did not mention the profit of the muccadums and dubashes.

Mr. Bythell—I believe the effect of the amendment is tantamount to that. The rule of the Chamber is that cotton be measured according to a certain system which has now degenerated into an arrangement for the mutual profit of the muccadum and the dubash.

Mr. Grant—If Mr. Bythell thinks that he may say so, but I must object to these words being put into my mouth.

Mr. Bythell replied that he must say he had felt ashamed several times at having to agree to ships being swindled—for he could give it no other name. They knew that if a captain stood out and said, "No; I am to measure my own cotton," the dubash instead of acting for the good of the ship went to the muccadum and told him to prepare several bales smaller than the others, for the captain was coming to measure the cotton. He had seen this forty or fifty times. Last season, a captain came and told him that the bales were 2 feet 3 inches, and he could only reply that the captain himself was powerless to overcome that state of matters, for if he would not take the bales they would be sent to another captain, and he would take them. The captain of the Ashgrove—he did not know if it was the same captain this season or not—refused to take some cotton and came to his office, but he (Mr. Bythell) could only say, "I know it is unfair, but it is the practice of the port." The captain of the Aaron Brown had more than a dozen times had come to his office and said the same thing; and proved over and over again that the measurement was more than the dubashes had said; and he had himself seen the bales specially prepared and kept at the press for measurement.

Mr. Maxwell thought the whole question was in a very few words. According to the present system of measuring the bales, both ships and steamers were cheated, and all knew how expert the parties were when they had a system of cheating; and he hoped another committee would be appointed, on which Mr. Grant would serve, and that another scheme would be brought forward—for it was evident some scheme must be got. At present both systems of measuring, on the bunders and on board ship, were bad—they could not be worse;—and they were met to see what could be adopted to prevent those evils. Carrying on the old system would never do,—they must have a new scheme—and he did not think any member would defend the present system.

Mr. Smith said he did not object to a new plan, but he objected to the introduction of a new scheme before the old one was done away with.

Mr. Bickerdike (Messrs. Knoop & Co.) agreed with those who had spoken against the continuance of the old system. He thought they had only to make a little enquiry as to the bribery under that scheme to satisfy themselves that parties did not get justice by it. The old system could not be carried on any longer, and he did not object to a new one having a fair trial.

Mr. Macdonald (Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.) thought the greatest objection to the proposed scheme was that the committee themselves had so little to say in support of it. It seemed from what the members and others had said that the standing committee had been pressed by the chairman and secretary, and this was the best scheme that could be offered. ("No, no.") He understood at least that one member said they could not make the matter plain this year ("Yes, yes"); and that being so, he thought they had better go on with the present and wait till they got a matured plan. If he saw unanimity he would approve of any plan, but he would rather defer it than go about any scheme in this divided manner.

Mr. Kittredge in replying said he wanted in the first place to disabuse Mr. Grant's mind of any idea that the committee would think him ungrateful in criticizing their work. He thought one of the most unpleasant things for a committee was to find that no interest was taken in its report, and he would far rather every one except the members of the committee were to get up and say the scheme was a poor and miserable one and oppose them right down, than that the report should be passed without a word, as often happened. Therefore he felt obliged to Mr. Grant for opening the discussion. Now the committee was not bringing up a scheme which they positively thought in their own minds would work well,—for to do that they must have time to consider the scheme and get information from other places. With all respect for the ancient worthies of whom Mr. Smith had spoken so highly as being of intelligence and authority as compared with the present generation, they were now trying to get a new plan instead of one by which they were cheated and could not get fair play. The old plan had failed, and they had now to bring forward a scheme for the present day, not for the trade of twenty years ago; the old system would not do, no matter how shrewd the men were at that time. As to the proposed scheme he would rather it were put down, for in the first place that would save him a deal of work, and then he believed the advantage would be in favour of the shipper. So far as his personal interest went, he should, as a steamer owner, wish the proposed scheme put down; but taking it for shippers, ships, and steamers he believed it was the best they could get at present, and thought no one could find fault with it, and that there was no possible reason why it should not have a trial at all events. Mr. Grant's first objection was that it was impossible to measure 16,000 bales a day; and all he could say was that that was not impossible, that the committee would undertake to have 16,000 bales measured, aye, 60,000 if necessary. It was impossible to talk of not being able to measure 16,000 bales on five bunders. Then Mr. Grant told them that special bales would be prepared for measurement, but they knew that prevailed at present, and so that was no argument,—was of no value in comparing the old scheme with that now proposed. The same remark applied as to bribery, and he did not believe any plan could be brought forward that would prevent bribery. Mr. Grant said in effect that the measurement by this scheme would not be optional, because if a shipper did not get his cotton measured on the bunder, then the captain could say, "I have you now." But they all knew that was what had been occurring every day; the captains had been saying, "We have you," every day; but instead of now having all the shippers they could have only a few of them. He had followed Mr. Grant's remarks till he came to what he had to propose, but then that gentleman fell back on the beautiful formula in the Chamber's rules that each side could select 5 out of every 100 bales for measurement, and that in case of that not pleasing both parties, then all the 100 bales could be measured. Now he wanted to know whether Mr. Grant could give an instance during the last year, or even five years, in which this beautiful plan had been carried out? He believed there had been no such case, and was of opinion that this plan, which looked so beautiful on paper and seemed so fair, cherished a most rotten system of bribery. He did not believe there was a case in which cotton was shipped without an arrangement between the dubash and the muccadum. The dubashes could not live without it; that was one of the pickings and stealings upon which they depended for their livelihood. And yet this was the system they heard so lauded as having been prepared by men of previous generations and having worked so beautifully! He thought the proposed scheme deserved a trial, and he did not see how any member could object to it except on the ground that the Chamber would have to guarantee the salaries of Rs. 1,100 for one month. If any member was unwilling to bear his part of that he should stand up and say so and on that object to the adoption of the scheme, but he saw no other reason for objection. If any one wished he could keep the old system of a mutual arrangement between the muccadum and dubash, but let those who chose test a system which might ultimately prove a good one—let those who thought this scheme would protect them and give them fair and just measurement try it and see whether it would be an improvement.

The Chairman said it had been mentioned by one or two members that pressure was put on the committee by himself and the secretary. Now, they had not asked the committee to bring a scheme quickly, but only to state what they were doing in order that he and the secretary might be prepared to answer any questions put as to that matter by members of the Chamber. At any rate if any pressure they had used had been the means of bringing forward that scheme and resulting in that discussion, he thought they might congratulate themselves. He thought as to this scheme itself the thanks of the Chamber were due to the special committee for the trouble it had taken, and he should be very sorry for his own part if some assistance was not given in trying to work it out. As to the old rule he could not agree with those who advocated it. He knew as far as his own experience went, and many others would willingly say the same thing, it had been a means of pampering a system of most scandalous injustice (hear, hear), and the sooner they had some new system the better. Certainly, as Mr. Grant had said, the proposed scheme would not be optional with steamers; it must be binding on them. Then there were other minor objections to the scheme which he thought must tell against its working at first, but these were matters of detail, and need not be stated till the scheme had been tried. There was one objection however—that was that the members of the Chamber were not unanimous. In carrying out a great object of this sort it was necessary that they should be unanimous; if they did not agree to give up their minor objections and lend each other a helping hand, no scheme would answer. Whether they adopted this new scheme or went back to the old one, he thought they ought all to promise each other that they would stick together in whatever they did; otherwise they would never come to any settlement of this matter. For himself he was in favour of trying this new scheme. If it was immature it was impossible a mature scheme could be made without practical experience, and if they did not try this scheme he could not see how they were to get a mature scheme.

The amendment was then put to the meeting, but only the mover and seconder voted for it, and the motion was carried with fourteen votes.

Mr. Grant said he now wished to mention that as the majority was opposed to his views he would of course do his best to carry out the scheme approved of by them. He had not stated this before, as he was not sure the motion would be carried, and the statement might have weakened his argument, but he would always at once go in with the majority and thought it would be well if all would do so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Smith said his firm would also be glad to do so, but the most of their cotton was shipped from the Victoria Bunder, and there was not to be a measurer there.

Mr. Kittredge said that difficulty would be removed, for there would be a measurer at Victoria Bunder also.

Mr. Maxwell explained that it was the idea of the Commissioner of Customs that no measurer would be required at Victoria Bunder, but that the committee would appoint one there.

Mr. Smith stated that if that were done he had no objection to agree to the scheme.

The Chairman said that before leaving this subject he would ask if the committee was to be at liberty to make any alterations on the details where such might appear necessary? For instance, if all had to be done within twenty-four hours, there would be matter for endless disputes, and as a remedy he would suggest that the mates on board ship should be compelled to give a certificate of the time of arrival of each boat alongside.

Mr. Kittredge replied that the details would be left in the hands of the committee. The mate could mark the time of arrival in the boat-note.

The Chairman remarked another point was that in the case of exceedingly badly roped bales there might be an enormous springing, and he thought the ship captains should be allowed in any flagrant cases to call for a measurement on board ship.

Mr. Kittredge said he thought that if the ropes were bad, the stretching would all take place ere arrival at the bunder.

Mr. Bythell remarked that the cotton might be pressed and measured on Saturday and taken alongside on Sunday, and then the captain might object to receive it, as that was not a working day.

Mr. Kittredge replied that they could not get a perfect scheme which would give the captain all he wished. They could not stop the pressing on Saturday, and if bales arrived alongside on Sunday they must be attended to.

The subject then dropped.

THE RATES ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The Chairman said the next matter was with regard to the charges on the G. I. P. Railway. Since the opening of the line through to Jubbulpore a good deal of interest had been excited with regard to this subject, and more especially with regard to some reports that had gone abroad lately that that company was to cling to the false economic principle of adhering to the old rates; and the committee had thought it right that this opportunity should be taken of explaining to the members of the Chamber what they knew of the matter, and what they themselves had done. At last meeting, it might be remembered, that in answer to a question by one of the members of the Chamber he said that the committee had not been idle in this matter, that they had gone into it and had written expressing their views to the railway authorities, but that so far they had received no official answer, though, by what they knew from non-official sources, the matter had not been lost sight of nor forgotten. On hearing the reports to which he had just alluded, the committee again wrote to the agent of the railway company, and, instead of replying, Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager, was good enough to come to the Chamber and meet the committee in order to talk over the subject. Without going into details, he would state as briefly as possible what Mr. Conder told them. It seemed that the matter had been under discussion for the last three or four months with the East Indian Railway, but that they had not been able to come to any definite terms, in fact, so difficult did the subject appear that it had been referred to the directors at home—so that before the matter was finally settled, they must wait to hear what answer was got from home. In the meantime, however, a temporary scale of charges had been issued, which he dared say most of them had seen, somewhat reducing the rates; and next month, as they perceived from an advertisement in the newspapers an alteration was to be made on the classification of various articles which would affect amongst other things piece-goods and yarns and make a material difference—changing them from the fifth to the third class, and making a difference of nearly a half. Even so, however, the rates were not at all what the committee considered satisfactory, but in the meantime the committee thought the Chamber should rest satisfied with them, and were unwilling to take any further steps at present—waiting to see first how these reductions affected the trade, and secondly what steps the home directors were to take in the matter. There was another question with regard to the company's rates—the difference between the rates for half-pressed, full-pressed and docras of cotton. That also came under discussion with Mr. Conder, and after some conversation the committee gave it as their opinion that such difference in rates should be regulated by the relative actual cost of transit together with such other considerations as affected the traffic arrangements of the railway company itself, and that it was not expedient, in the general interest that any arbitrary rating in favour of one kind of pressing over another, as at present, should be continued. Mr. Conder gave them to understand that the railway authorities were also of the same opinion, and that a change would probably be made accordingly next year. He might mention that the committee gave that opinion somewhat formally as being the opinion of the majority of the members of the Chamber, and so if any difference of opinion existed, it would be well to take this opportunity of expressing it.

No gentlemen wishing to make any remark, and this being all the business on the circular, the meeting then terminated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—18TH MAY.

(Before Mr. NANA MOROJEE.)

THEFTS.—Cassim Cosman, an old offender, was sent to prison for six months for stealing six pieces of wearing apparel.—Yacoob Ismail was sent to prison for two months for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Wullee Mahomed Ruzzac was fined Rs. 10 for attempting to get into a railway carriage of the G. I. P. Railway Company whilst the train was in motion at the Boree Bunder station on Tuesday last.

INDIAN ECONOMICS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

THE translations from the *Tarikhi Firúz Sháhi*, published in the last number of the journal of the Asiatic Society, contain a remarkable chapter in the history of Indian economics, in an account of the measures adopted by the arch tyrant Sultan Aláuddín for keeping down the prices of grain. Though the object of the Emperor was merely the maintenance of a large standing army, the measures taken were of a perfectly general character and, if the chronicler is to be trusted, were so far successful that grain never, for years, rose above the prices fixed, either during an excess or scarcity of rain.

As this may seem to give the lie to the accepted theories of political economy, it may be worth while to enquire into the cause of this success. The following eight regulations are quoted in the chronicle as having been enacted for the purpose in view:—

Regulation I.—The price of gain to be fixed before the throne.

Regulation II.—The Sultan to store a large quantity of grain in granaries

Regulation III.—To appoint a *Shihnah* (inspector) of the market (*mandí*) and trustworthy men with full power and dignity.

Regulation IV.—The merchants (Kárwánian) of all parts of the empire to be registered in a *Daftar*. They are to be in charge of the *Shihnahi Mandi*.

Regulation V.—The revenue of the Duáb and the country to a distance of 100 *kos* so to be settled, that the subjects cannot even lay by 10 *mans* of grain, and the subject to be ground down to such an extent, that they sell the grain on the fields to the merchants.

Regulation VI.—To take certificates from the Collectors of the country to show that the merchants get the grain on the fields.

Regulation VII.—To appoint a trustworthy travelling agent (*barid*) who, together with the *Shihnah*, is to report to the Sultan on the state of the market.

Regulation VIII.—*for rendering produce cheap.*—In times of drought, no produce, not even for a *dáng*, uselessly to be sold in the markets.

Regulation II needs some explanation. It appears, then, that orders were given to take the rent of crown lands in grain instead of cash, and send it into the royal granaries in the capital, where it was stored up in enormous quantities and sold, whenever, from any cause, the supplies in the market fell short, at the fixed prices. There can be little doubt, we think, that the possibility of Aláuddin's policy depended mainly upon this circumstance, of the Government taking upon itself the functions of a great merchant, and that it was enabled to do this by its position of landlord. Where a considerable portion of the agricultural produce of the country comes into the hands of the Government, it is evidently more or less in a position to dictate prices independently of any direct exercise of political authority. The other measures taken sink, by the side of this, into mere supplementary devices to prevent any fictitious scarcity in the market, and consequent unnecessary pressure on the Government granaries. In this respect they were probably very effectual; but it is evident from Regulation VI. that the Sultan's advisers were fully conscious that, to make them so the grain merchants must be largely assisted, as well as controlled. The explanation of this regulation it as follows: written agreements were taken from the superintendents and agents of districts to this effect, that they would cause the grain to be delivered to the caravans by the cultivators at their own fields. Sultan Aláuddin accordingly gave orders, that at the chief office of revenue, written engagements should be taken from the magistrates and collectors of the country lying within the Duab, which is nearest to the city, binding them to exact the revenue due from the cultivators with the utmost rigour, so that it might be impossible for them to carry off any large quantities of grain from the fields to their own houses, and hoard it there, and that they might thus be induced to sell it to the caravans at the fields at a cheap rate.

By the establishment of the above regulation, no excuse was left to the caravans for not bringing grain into the market, and constant supplies consequently were continually arriving, while the agriculturists also found it to their own advantage to convey as much of their grain as they could, from their fields to the market, and sell it at the regular price.

Thus neither the grain of the Sultan nor that of the merchants could rise in price; and the ultimate result, of course, was that the whole weight of the regulations fell upon the Hindu cultivators, whom it was part of the Sultan's policy to oppress.

Things have greatly changed since the time of Sultan Aláuddin. Now not only has free trade secured to every one the best price he can get for what he has to sell, but our law of landlord and tenant has for the most part vested the whole of the increased price of produce, arising from the depreciation of the precious metals, in the cultivator, who is consequently enriched, if he can only keep what he gets, at the expense of every other class.

Sultan Aláuddin did not confine his control to agricultural produce; he also adopted measures, which we may notice on another occasion, to fix the prices of all articles of merchandise, including horses, slaves, and cattle.—*Calcutta Examiner.*

THE *Gentleman's Magazine* remarks that the *Illustrated London News* is famous, as it deserves to be, all over the world. Competitors from time to time have sprung up, with but partial success. Mr. Ingram was jealous of opposition. He bought the *Illustrated Times* and this together with the *Penny Illustrated Paper* belongs to the same proprietary as the *News*. Mrs. Ingram, a most estimable lady (widow of the late proprietor, who was Member for Boston), is the sole owner of the *Illustrated London News*. Mr. Ingram, the founder of the *Illustrated London News*, was a Lincolnshire man, and he projected the famous London periodical at Nottingham. His partner, Mr. Cook (who is connected with the *Graphic*), was a native of Worcestershire. It is said that the *London News* paid from the first week. The *Illustrated London News* has long been in the habit of selling electrotypes or duplicates of some of its illustrations, to French journals. Nearly all the pictures in the *Illustrated Times* are French electrotypes. It is the duty of an agent in Paris to select these each week, and send them over to London.

THE CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

AT the beginning of this month the control of the Telegraph lines in India, and of the Indo-European line, passed from the Foreign Office to the department of Public Works. So many of the main lines are, or will be, shortly carried by the side of the railway, that we think the transfer was wisely determined on. Moreover, in the matters of construction and maintenance, the Public Works Department, with its staff of scientific secretaries and with its knowledge of local rates for labour and carriage, must have a more authoritative voice than any other department could have. It has also a detailed system of audit and accounts, which it can easily apply to its new charge. The superintendence of the Foreign Office could only be justified on the ground which was adduced when it relieved the Home Department of the duty in 1867, that it was not so heavily worked as other offices. That reason no longer exists. The political business of the Foreign Office has largely increased since the advent of Lord Mayo, and we have heard that it was only by working early and late that arrears could be prevented. The change has not been made before it was needed.—*Pioneer*, May 16.

COTTON IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

TOWARD the close of last year the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., published a report in which they estimated the increase during the year in the amount of land under cotton cultivation at 253,560 acres and the increase in the amount of cotton which would be produced thereon at 460,793 maunds. The results, however, are widely different, for so far from there being any increase in the yield, the total actual out-turn of the crops for the year shows a deficit of half a million of maunds. This unfavourable denouement is entirely due to the heavy rain which fell in the end of September and first-half of October, causing the flowers to rot and the bolls to fall to the ground before the cotton was formed. The quantity of cotton imported from other districts or from foreign territory is estimated—roughly—at about 660,000, the local consumption at 300,000 maunds. Taking these figures however as approximately correct, and the total yield for the year as 463,800 maunds, the balance remaining, after local consumption, for exportation, stands at 823,800 maunds.—*Pioneer*, May 16.

THIEVES BY PROFESSION.

IT is a matter of notoriety that many tribes exist all over India who thieve by profession, and having no fixed homes will travel in quest of good plunder for hundreds of miles. Zemindars harbour them and share in their booty, and bunneeahs support their families during their absence. Such being the state of matters it is scarcely to be wondered that the authorities have advocated legislation as a remedy. A draft Act for the registration and surveillance of the wandering and predatory tribes of India has been submitted to Government by the late Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P., but has not yet become law, as the Governor General in Council, though on the whole approving of it, wishes to have the opinions of the local Governments. The Act provides that throughout the provinces shall be kept, by each and every district superintendent of police, a register of all the members of all the predatory tribes in his district. A list of these—29 in all—is given in the draft, and prominent among them we find the Aharians, Nuths, Bind, Menas, Ghosees, and Bhutteeas, names familiar to us in the annals of crime. Registration in the police books is to be compulsory, and any member of a tribe of ill repute who refuses to register is to be confined to his village. No registered person is to be allowed to leave his village without a license from the district superintendent, and no license is to be granted for a longer absence than seven days; and further, these licenses will have to be shown at every police station the holder may pass while away from his village on leave, receiving them back dated and countersigned by the officers in charge. All zemindars and chowkeedars will be held responsible for the absence without leave of any person in their villages, and are bound to give information at the nearest police station of any irregularity they may be cognisant of. It is evident after reading over the above, that large powers will be given by them to the police, which, if abused, might lead to evils worse than those which it is purposed to remove by legislation; and this view has been taken by the High Court of Judicature. That body disapprove of the Act for two reasons,—*firstly*, because the Penal Code, they say, sufficiently provides for the case; and *secondly*, because the police would abuse their new powers. Now, as far as that goes, the Penal Code provided for thugs, but it was only by special legislation that that villainous class were suppressed; and as regards the second objection to the Act, the conduct of the police on former occasions of similar enactments gave no cause for supposing that, were the plan tried once again, they would either connive with or oppress the *surveillés*. That the Act is urgently required we have the authority of the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner, and if more is needed, we have it in the success which has attended the endeavours of Government to suppress other notorious tribes before them. The thuggee and dacoitee villages are the strongest arguments that can possibly be used in advocating Mr. Maync's enactment, and will, we should think, prove too strong for any opposition that can be brought to bear against it.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

DR. COWAN, Civil Surgeon, Belaspore, has obtained three months' sick leave to proceed to Calcutta, and will not, it is believed, return to these Provinces.—*Central India Times*, May 14.

CONSEQUENT upon the appointment of Sir Henry Durand to the Punjab, the Trans-Indus Districts will not, it is said, be removed from under the control of the Lieutenant Governor. That is one version: here is another:—In order that there should be no excuse left for erecting the Trans-Indus Districts into a separate government—a notion always discouraged by the late Governor General—Sir Henry Durand, as "a strong ruler" and independently of his other claims, was nominated as the most fitting personage to succeed to the Pashalic of Lahore.—*Mofussilite.*

THE fire at Mandalay, which we have before noticed, Proves to have been even more serious than we then stated. The flames spread over one and a half square miles, completely destroying everything within that area, and the rapidity of their course may be imagined when the fact is told that five sick men, whom it was found impossible to remove quickly enough, were burnt to death. Many thousands of persons were of course rendered homeless, and to afford a temporary shelter for these unfortunates, the king, immediately after the fire was over, threw open the royal gardens within the city. His Majesty also upon the same day distributed among the sufferers by the disaster upwards of Rs. 20,000.—*Pioneer*, May 16.

IT is stated that Government intends to interfere immediately between the rebel Rajpoots of Ulwur and the Maharajah. This, we presume, means that a Political will once again be sent to Ulwur, but whether at the desire of the Maharajah or against his wishes "remains to be seen." There has been no Political Agent in Ulwur for some years. Government in a huff withdrew the Political, which was as much as to say—"Maharajah, as you won't do as our Political bids you we will withdraw him, and your subjects may do with you as they please!" Well, two or three years passed and there came no application from the Maharajah to have a Political again quartered in his state, though the Agent, Governor General in Rajpootana, applied to Sir John Lawrence for permission to again send an Assistant to Ulwur, which permission Sir John would not accord. The Maharajah of Ulwur may not be a model prince, but the Rajpoot Thakoors are everywhere a turbulent insubordinate lot.—*Mofussilite.*

A MATRIMONIAL SUIT DISMISSED.—At the Madras High Court, on the 20th of April, a butler named Joseph Manikum *alias* Paul Manuel Joseph brought an action for divorce against his wife Martha Alumee, on the ground of her adultery with one Kathavaroyen, and he claimed four hundred rupees as damages from the co-respondent. The case was heard by Sir Colley Scotland, and His Lordship delivered judgment yesterday (May 13). The evidence His Lordship was of opinion was not sufficient to establish the offence of adultery. The petitioner was married to the respondent in 1863, and up to 1866 he and his wife were in the service of Mr. Thomas. The charge of adultery was based entirely upon the representation of a horsekeeper in the service of Mr. Thomas. The charge rested upon the credibility of this and two other witnesses who were produced to prove the adultery. The statement by the petitioner that, at the time the alleged adultery took place, there were in the house with his wife only two children appeared not to be true, and His Lordship was inclined to believe that the two sisters-in-law of the respondent were living with her at the time. Taking into consideration the whole of the evidence in the case His Lordship came to the conclusion that the petition must be dismissed. An order was made accordingly.—*Madras Times.*

THE CASE OF THE CONVERT HINDOO WIDOW.

MR. JUSTICE PHEAR'S JUDGMENT.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, MAY 11.

ON Friday last, at the instance of Sreemutty Bamasoondery Dabee, the mother, and Chunder Shikur Sen and Denonath Sen, the brothers of Sremutty Gunesh Soondery Dabee, a Writ of Habeas Corpus was issued out of this Court, directed to two persons named Hazra and Vaughan, comma ding them to bring before the Court the said Gunesh Soondery Dabee who was said to be illegally detained by them. Gunesh Soondery is now, I believe, in Court, and Messrs. Hazra and Vaughan have made return to the writ substantially to the effect that they have not detained her in their custody, that she is of full age, that she came to them a few days ago, and that she is still with them of her own free will, that they have no control over her, and that she comes to the Court of her own accord in pursuance of advice given by them. The case is one involving elements which cause it to be a subject of particularly remarkable interest. In some sense as the learned counsel for the defendants has mentioned, it necessarily represents a contest between creed and creed and perhaps, race and race, and no thinking man can avoid regretting exceedingly that this matter should have occurred. I can readily believe that those gentlemen who are here, in the unenviable position of appearing to encourage a young girl to leave her home and to sever herself from her mother and her brothers, are deeply concerned at their misfortune. For I can conceive of no greater disaster, than this, as likely to injure a braver and higher cause which the intelligent portion of the European community of this country has at heart. But with considerations of this sort I have nothing to do. The writ of *habeas corpus* which has been issued in England is in its aim single, namely, the vindication of personal liberty. It is issued for the purpose of taking care that no subject of the Queen may be illegally confined against his will. It is issued on behalf of the person said to be illegally confined. It is not issued for the purpose of lending the arm of the law to any person claiming to have authority over him. It is only when the person confined is under any disqualifications that the guardian and protector is looked to in any inquiry, and then the Court can set the person confined at liberty by handing him over to the charge of the rightful guardian. Therefore in the matter now before me, I can have no concern with what the mother and brother think or desire, until I can ascertain whether Gunesh has attained the age of discretion to judge for herself. Then what are the facts before me bearing upon the subject? I must look to the return, and so far as the facts there appear, I must take them as proved. Mr. Kennedy was correct in urging that there are authorities in support of the position that the return of the writ may be controverted by affidavits, but as far as I am able to discover, and as far as my own experience has gone, those authorities are not binding. They all apply to old times. Later decisions have all gone the other way. In "Comyn's Digest" it is laid down that the Court must remand a prisoner if the return be sufficient, though false, and in *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown Book* 2, *chapter* 15, *sec.* 78, it is thus laid down:—"That in no case can any one controvert the truth of the *habeas corpus*, or plead or suggest any matter repugnant to it."

Again in *ex-parte Beching* (4 *Barn and Cress*, 136) it is stated that the return cannot be questioned where a prisoner is brought up under a *habeas corpus* issued at common law. I think that all the cases, which Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Ghose drew my attention to yesterday, when looked into, only confirm this view. If there had been the power at Common Law, the Judges would have had no hesitation in deciding whether or not the return could be contradicted. The truth is that all these judgments, whether or not delivered before or after the act, have reference to affidavits explanatory or in confession and avoidance. For I may also state that in some of them there were cruel cases in which 56 Geo. III did not apply where the rights of any one were concerned. But while the return cannot be questioned on this ground, it is equally clear that the return may be amended. I do not think it is necessary for me to quote authorities. I allowed defendants to amend the return. There is certainly more than one authority that I have power to allow amendments. Now looking at this particular return, I find it thus stated. (The learned Judge then read a portion of the return.) I had also an interview with the young lady, and it is sufficient for me to say, that she told me that she was under no personal restraint, and that she preferred to remain where she was. If, therefore, by the law which I have to administer Gunesh Soondery is possessed of personal discretion, I have no alternative but to dismiss Mr. Kennedy's motion. There is no doubt in England discretion in matters of personal liberty does not involve the question of minority. A large number of well known cases have been brought to my notice and discussed by the learned counsel. I think that in all of them it is held that discretion for this purpose is a matter which must be judged of by each individual case, with this limitation, that in England it has of late been determined by inference from the criminal law, that below a certain age the law does not allow discretion to a female infant. The latest case upon that point is *Reg. v Holmes* (30 *L. J.*) in which the Chief Justice Wilmot said that 9 Geo. IV c 31, s 21, points out the age of 16 years as the age of discretion. The words of the Chief Justice are not limited to the case of a female, but his argument is applicable to every child of a certain age. I entirely adopt the reasoning which the Court followed. Section 361 of the Indian Penal Code makes it an offence to entice a female child away from the custody of her *de facto* guardian. I understand the word "entice" to include the consent of the child. It follows that here, as well as in England, the girl of 16 and below has not such a discretion as will enable her by consent to justify her being taken away from the keeping of her lawful guardian. But this young lady is above 16 years of age. The return to the *habeas corpus* says that she is 17. I have not been shown any authority in support of the contention that a child of upwards of 16 years has no discretion in regard of her personal liberty. It is true that Mr. Ghose referred me to some venerable and venerated precepts of Hindoo Law, which have the effect, as he himself says, of placing women in an abject state of dependence. If on the occasion of the return to this *habeas corpus* I am bound to give weight to such authority as this, it must follow that no woman could be liberated from restraint placed upon her by the head of a family, notwithstanding that it is altogether against her will. It will in truth have the effect of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act for all Hindu females. It is, I think, sufficient to state the necessary consequences of such arguments to show, that I ought not to allow these authorities to prevail. During the time that this case has lasted, I am sure I carefully and anxiously considered this last issue. From the beginning I felt no doubt upon any of the contending matters brought forward. But my mind has at times wavered as to whether she has personally attained to discretion. My hesitation was not a little increased by the interview which I had with the young lady. I have no reason for supposing that the return in the matter of age is incorrect. But I am bound to say that I could not help coming to the conclusion that the young lady is exceedingly ignorant and very ill informed upon that particular subject which she says has engaged her attention and has been the particular purpose of instruction for the last two years. It appears to me from that short interview that she does not possess a single tangible idea which can be declared correct. Her ignorance of the one sacred book is in itself simply marvellous, and I am not blind to the danger which exists when a girl so young, so ignorant, and so inexperienced, leaves the society of those amongst whom she has lived all her life, and goes to live in the society of those strangers whose names even she does not know. Still I could see nothing to indicate that she had not sufficient capacity to choose in the matter of her own creed. For nothing, I apprehend, is clearer than that personal discretion of that sort does not in the eye of the law depend upon the mental culture or intellect of the individual. If it were so, there would be an end of the liberty of the poor and ignorant. On the whole, I think that Gunesh Soondery Dabee is a young woman who has attained an age when the law will allow her to think for herself. I can see no such special disqualification as would justify me in keeping from her this liberty, which all alike possess, and I trust that she will exercise that power of choice discreetly. Mr. Kennedy's application must be dismissed. The

ing at length a plateau having a breadth of seven or eight miles from the hills on either side, and a very gradual and easy slope. On this I noticed growing a very stiff spear-shaped grass. At a little distance it looked green and pretty, but on approaching it closely, blades were seen to be separate, and spaces of four or five inches intervened between them giving a very scanty verdure. But as this was the only green herb to be seen at all, I conclude that it is eaten by the kiang and the wild sheep. (N. B.—This grass is evidently not intended to be sat upon.) The plateau opened out as I ascended, and at 2 P.M. I found myself at the usual encamping ground, a place rejoicing in the name of Nakpogoding, about fourteen miles from Kurzok and at an elevation of 17,660 feet. The ascent was so very gradual that it was only on looking back that I could realize the height attained. The whole view was as beautiful as it was peculiar. It was as though one stood upon the summit of a vast wave, arrested and transformed into solid earth. The surrounding hills were beautifully rounded like the downs of the South of England, and not appearing to be higher; not a harsh nor broken line visible in any direction. The cold was excessive, and wide white sheets of snow lay about on the higher slopes. But there was little to realize the popular idea of mountain scenery. It was more moorland and like a winter view in Cornwall in its general effect. I saw several specimens of the kiang here. One allowed me to approach it within a hundred and twenty yards, and stood as though to be looked at. He was nearly fourteen hands high, I thought, a dun with white chest, white inside the legs, and much resembled a superior mule, having the tail, long ears, and short mane of that animal. When walking and trotting he still looked like a mule, but at the gallop his action was very free and good and he was every inch a horse. It was a very pretty sight to see. Five or six of them ran away over the boundless plain looking over their backs as they galloped. They appeared to possess great speed and their coats were very fine and sleek. I should have hardly cared to shoot one, even if I had had the means, and they were not shy enough to make the doing so a difficult or a sporting feat. A portion of the Tso Moriri lake was within view of the camp; a little bright spook of blue in the broad landscape. At night here I felt for the first and only time, that uneasiness in breathing so often described as being experienced at great elevations. I can hardly suspect half the travellers who have journeyed in mountain districts of exaggeration, but if some of the accounts of the sufferings felt by others from disturbed respiration at 15,000 and 16,000 feet are literally exact, I can only congratulate myself on my own exceptional immunity. I have rather understated the height of the Parung-la. The latest observation makes it 18,800 feet, and as has been seen the labour in crossing it involves much and long continued exertion, but I never felt the slightest difficulty in breathing, nor any of the unpleasant symptoms so often recounted. Whether the snowstorms had any effect in the way of remedy for evil, not its own I do not know, but I never once thought of the rarefaction of the air. Here, however, I woke up at night with that stifling feeling experienced in very crowded assemblies, or in extreme heat, and I sat up in bed to breathe more freely. The water in my cup and basin were frozen quite solid. After a little while, the inconvenience no longer troubled me, nor did I ever feel it again. Next day we had an uneventful walk over wide and stony plains brought me to the Polokonto Pass, a rift in a high chain of mountains. This pass, somewhat lower than that of yesterday, was attended with no difficulty; it was as it were an extension of the plain turough a range of hills. The boundary between the property of Kay bahadur and Lada. occurs here, and is masked by large rude cairns of stones. I observed here that the winds sweeping over these lofty plains have an ebb and flow of their own. Every day, after leaving the Tso Moriri lake, the morning breeze blew gently down the valleys, sinking at noon to a dead calm, and then again commencing softly, blew up the valleys gradually increasing in force, until about 4 P.M., it often amounted to a gale, only again to sink as night closed round. Far away, through an opening in the hills to my right hand I noticed another lake showing a brilliant blue upon the yellow earth, and after emerging from the pass I pitched camp some three miles from its mouth with yet another lake in sight a few miles in front of me. This latter, which I passed the next day to my left hand, was remarkable for the saline efflorescence on its banks, and on an island in its midst. A little pool compared to the Tso Moriri, being about one mile by two, but it appeared to me to have been once much larger, looked as though it was still shrinking in size for lack of supplies from the neighbouring hills; for I passed the bed of many a former torrent now perfectly dry and seeming to have been so long. The water of this lake of which I drank, was not salt but had a slightly flat and alkaline taste. This day I came across a flock of what are vulgarly called Brahminey ducks and found them as wary as I have found them to be in the plains of India. should like to have ascertained if these birds would have been so nasty to eat as they are in India, where their fishy flavour renders it almost impossible to eat them, for if they still retained it, the cause could not be from their fish diet, for as in the Tso Moriri, so here, I saw no sign of any water creature. On the banks of the lake I met two men whose nationality I could not guess at, and though from their appearance I should have called them Indian and not Thibetan, I could not make myself understood. They lived in hollows which they had made in one of the stone walls I have described, and seemed in the last stage of poverty. In crossing from the salt lake over a plain caused by the receding of the waters some six miles in extent another small caravan I met into which from the north and, about noon, to my intense astonishment, I met an English gentleman pursuing his road across the desert towards the borax mines in the neighbourhood of the Pangong Lake. We held some few minutes' conversation and parted as ships do in the ocean. I learned from this traveller that scarcity of water would compel me to pitch at a place about three miles on ahead, where existed the only spring for a day's journey distant. I accordingly encamped here and found the spring so nearly dried up that it barely afforded sufficient for my animals and men. I have set this spot down in my journal as Rukchin, but have great misgivings that it is not the place so named in Montgomerie's route map. I think I ought, diffidently, to express my doubts whether this country has been accurately surveyed." Of my own judgment I should say that much of it had been left to guess work, or known only from descriptions and hearsay, for the chart laid down here in the map referred to seemed often erroneous.

On the 3rd August the day broke cloudily. This was so far fortunate as I had to tramp over the weary shingle for fully fourteen miles before reaching the next spring, which flowed next from the base of the Tagalung Pass. This is the next in rank in point of elevation to the Parung-la, being 18,300 feet high. It differs from the latter materially, however, being very steep and on the southern side quite bare of snow. The ascent is very gradual and free from any obstacles of crivasse or precipice. On attaining the summit of the depression in the range which constitutes the pass, I found no snow, and I was tempted to diverge and go up one of the points of the ridge by the very gradual slope and the easiness of the ascent. I ascended to about 12,000 feet. At this height a few isolated patches of snow occurred. The view was not good. To the south the great chain was shrouded in cloud which extended all over the neighbourhood of the lakes. All that could be seen in that direction was the broad waste I had just traversed, and here and there a hoary hilltop which asserted its presence over the vapors. Northwards the atmosphere was clearer, and I could discern over and beyond the wild mazes of the lower hills between the lines of the Indus valley, and the guarding barrier of the Kara Korum range. Lofty as is this latter, the snow on its summit was scarcely noticeable in amount, and far different indeed was its aspect to that of the vast glacial masses I had traversed. This scantiness of snow is assuredly not attributable to any increase in the temperature, but solely to the diminution in the fall. The cloudy weather I was now experiencing was quite exceptional and seldom occurs, and in these northern regions of the Himalayas extreme aridity of air and earth is their distinguishing characteristic. I understood that even in the winter the Changuchenmo and Kara Korum passes are seldom closed by snow. Notwithstanding the usual cloudiness of the sky, I enjoyed a considerable portion of the whole of my stay in Ladak from an aridity which causes the skin exposed to the air to crack and peel off, with a good deal of pain and discomfort. I saw a quantity of white marble lying about on the crest of the Tagalung Pass, and some beautiful engraved slabs of it ornamented like "mettis" (as the walls I have described are called) in the neighbourhood. By in the evening I had descended from the bare summit of the pass into a valley, where vegetation, as represented by the stunted gorse-like shrub used for fuel, re-appeared, and I was glad to halt, having had a severe day's work. A small stream having its sources from some little fields of snow lying on the northern declivity of the range showed the path which ran by its side, though there was no visible track. This stream was bridged once or twice by patches of snow. The next day's march, easy walking all down-hill for eight or ten miles, brought me to Gya, on the banks of the little river, which I had followed. I was once again among bright green fields, and here too were two trees of a kind I had never seen and apparently of a great age. They did not in the least resemble any of the pines or junipers which are the trees most associated with great heights. Judging by sight alone, I should have called them olive. I was very glad to get some fresh milk, a luxury one learns to appreciate after a long course of iced water "with nothing to test it with." I could obtain coolies here, so I dismissed my faithful and patient yaks and their owners, who had behaved admirably well. The crops were just coming into ear at Gya, where wheat and barley seem to be exclusively grown. From Gya to Mira, eight miles, a small and delaying hamlet, and thence to Apshi built at the confluence with the Indus of the stream rising at the Tagalung Pass, seventeen miles in all, made up my next march noticeable only for the extraordinary winding made by the river, (and consequently by the road) amongst very dark and metallic looking rocks. A very coarse and extremely hard conglomerate formed the principal rock the whole way, and one could not help speculating on the period of ages which must have passed by since those round masses of granite, hornblende, quartz and felspar, now impacted together by a cement harder than themselves, were loose and being rolled together by some old world flood. In this rock I remarked some vein showing traces of copper and of iron on the march.

Breaking camp at Ugshi, about 2-30 P.M., I was delighted to find myself once more under the shade of my old friends, the poplar, willow, and apricot trees. The Indus runs close under the village, and in the angle formed by the junction of the two streams were some very rich crops. Though the bed of the great river is here 11,000 feet above the sea, the temperature, as compared with that of the bleak plains on which I had been so long, seemed quite warm and the shade of the trees was delightful. Leaving this and following the left bank of the Indus I found myself again in the sterile desert, interspersed however with brilliant little oases, where streams despending from the flanking mountains enable man to reclaim by irrigation those portions of the wilderness over which the water could be made to flow. Much ingenuity is shown in the system of irrigation, and so successfully are the torrents utilized that of all the whole of the water which could otherwise have run to swell the current of the great river is taken up by the land. Such an oasis is found at Marshalong my next day's march. The valley of the Indus, understanding by that term the whole space between the two great chains of mountains that range on either hand is about four miles, high and flat for about a mile or a mile and half on both sides from the base of the mountains to the edge of the cutting which the river has made for itself. The actual breadth of the stream itself at Apshi is about seventy yards, and at Leh not more than a hundred. It is fordable at a great number of places. The water has a peculiarly dark look though not muddy. The villages on both banks occur at varying intervals from one mile to five, and as Leh is neared they increase in number. The north range of mountains, though very lofty, had very little snow on it. This range crossed, occurs the Nubra Valley, which is again bounded on the north by the Kara Korum chain, the road to Yarkund from Leh crossing the latter by the pass of that name. At Marshalong the wind blew with such force up-stream that my camp, which was exposed, became quite untenable. Volumes of sand were poured into it, and the annoyance was so great, that I determined to make another march, knowing that, wherever I might halt, the wind would cease at sunset. Accordingly, crossing the Indus about half a mile below Marshalong, I made my way along its right bank to within three miles of a large village called Tikshi. It grew dark before I could reach this place, but a small hamlet supplied me with fuel and milk. On Sunday, the 7th August, I started at day-break for Leh. The first half of the road lay through some very luxuriant cultivation. Long rows of poplar trees planted in squares, and here and there enclosing gardens, were grateful to see and pleasant to walk through, but the latter half was very weary walking, the country again relapsing into the ever-recurring shingle, and the sun's heat making the yellow, unstable footing more hateful and glaring than ever. From the direction by which I approached, Leh was not visible until actually reached, a spur of the hill flanking it on the river side. The town can hardly be said to be on the Indus, for at least two miles of plain interpose between it and the river bank. The path runs by the side of the long wall before described, fully a mile in length, and after passing this a small pass through a spur brings you right upon the town, with the Rajah's palace (deserted now) straight before you. Making way through the clustering houses which lie just outside the walls of every native town, the entrance to Leh lies through a wide street having shops at either side and a forlorn and deserted look. I saw some cloth-sellers with printed Manchester cottons displayed in their windows, and the usual bunneahs with their stores of grain. A few Ladakee women selling fuel and one or two Budhist Lamas idling about—*voila tout*. A doorway to the right, at the farther end of the bazaar, led past to the walls of the town and the grove of poplar trees, and as I passed the gate, the kotwal of the place came up and guided me to my encampment in a very pleasant shady little wood.

My impressions of Leh must be narrated in a new chapter.—*Pioneer*.

A CONSCIENTIOUS PARISH CLERK.

THE *Whitehaven Herald* publishes the following letter, which it says was actually sent to his incumbent by the clerk of a parish in the diocese of York, under circumstances which are sufficiently suggested in the document:—

"Dear Rev. Sir,—I avail myself of the opportunity of troubling your honour with these blundered-up lines which I hope you will excuse, which is the very sentiments of your humble servant's heart. I ignorantly, rashly, but reluctantly gave warning to leave your highly respectable office and most amiable duty of your most well-wished parish and place of my succour and support. But dear sir, I well know it was no fault of yours nor from any of my most worthy parishioners. It was because I thought I were not sufficiently paid for the interment of the silent dead. But will I be Judas and leave the house of my God, the place where his honour dwelleth, for a few pieces of silver? No! Will I be Peter, and deny myself of an office in his sanctuary, and cause me to weep bitterly? No! Can I be so unreasonable as to deny to ring the solemn toll that speaks the departure of a soul! No! Can I leave digging the tombs of my neighbours and acquaintances, which have so many times made me shudder and think of my mortality when I dig up the remains of some as I well know! No! And can I abruptly forsake the service of my beloved church, of which I have not failed to attend every Sunday for these seven and a half years, save one? No! Can I leave waiting upon you as minister of that Being that sitteth between the cherubim, and that sitteth upon the wings of the wind? No! Can I leave the palce where our most holy service nobly calls forth and says—and I being a married man—'Let no man put asunder'? No! And can I leave that ordinance where you say 'Thus and thus I baptise thee in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and therefore regenerated and grafted into the body of Christ Jesus'? No! Can I think of leaving off cleaning the house of God in which I take such a delight, in looking down her aisles and beholding the sanctuary of the table of the Lord? No! And can I forsake taking a part in the thanksgiving of women after childbirth, when my own wife has been delivered these ten times? No! And can I leave off waiting on the congregation of the Lord which you well know, sir, is my delight? No! And can I forsake the table of the Lord at which I have feasted for, I should suppose, full 30 times? No! And, dear sir, can I ever forsake you, who have ever been so kind to me? No! And I well know you will not intreat me to leave nor return those sentiments of love, for where you go, sir, there will I pray, where you worship there will I worship; your church shall be my church, your people my people, and your God my God. By the waters of Babylon am I to sit down and weep, and leave thee and my church, and hang my harp upon the trees that grow therein? One thing have I desired of the Lord which I will require, even that I may dwell in the house of the Lord for ever, to behold the fair beauty of the Lord, and to visit his temple; more to be desired by me than gold; yea, than much fine gold; sweeter to me than honey or the honeycomb.' Now, sir, this is the very desire of my heart to wait upon you, which I hope you will find to be my delight, which hitherto has been, but I unthinkingly and rashly said I should no longer, for which I have roared for the very disquietness of my heart. Now, if you think me worthy to wait upon you, please tell the churchwardens all is reconciled: and if not, I will get me away into the wilderness and hide me in the desert in the clefts of the rocks. But I still hope to be your Gehazi, and when I meet my Shunamite say, All is well. And I will conclude my blunders with my oft-repeated prayer, 'Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, as it was in the beginning is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen.'

"Now, sir, I shall go on, with my fees the same as I found them, and will make no more trouble about them, but I will not—I cannot—leave you nor my delightful duties.—Your most obedient servant, "G. G."

THE RIG-VEDA TRANSLATED.*

(*Spectator*, April 23.)

WE are very glad to welcome Professor Max Müller back to his old sphere of usefulness, the Vedas. What ever he writes, whether on Sanskrit literature or on wider subjects, such as the comparison of the language, mythology, or religions of various nations, is sure to attract by beauty of style and skill in the art of presentation to hearers or readers, and to win confidence by the evident basis of very various and profound knowledge on which it rests. He has thus the power of *fascinating* even those who at the outset were disposed to rebel against his authority, or to doubt one who shows himself so universal a genius. And it cannot be doubted that much that he has written on multifarious topics and in various places is prompted by unity of purpose and clear sight of its tendency; so that he may be laying the foundation of a science where he appears to be only writing an article for an ephemeral publication. This is observable in his various papers and lectures on Comparative Mythology which commenced (if no earlier essay has escaped our notice) in articles in the *Oxford Essays* and *Edinburgh Review* in 1856, and have continued so steadily that it becomes clear he can write a full treatise on the subject whenever he wishes. At the same time, it is no less true that in this age no one can possess universal knowledge, however universal his *genius* be; and we cannot help feeling some misgiving as to a writer who writes of hitherto scarcely explored vast region of the Turanian languages with nearly the same confidence as if he were treating the familiar Aryan stock. It was not by a preconceived theoretical scheme of the surface supposed to be covered by them that the community of the Aryan stock was established. Bopp originally compared together only the Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, and German; to these he added in his Comparative Grammar Zend and Lithuanian, and in subsequent parts Slavonic, and in the second edition Armenian. So will it probably fare with the languages called by Dr. Müller Turanian; when a few have been proved to form the centre of a group, others may be found affiliated to them; but the preliminary generalization will serve no purpose except to bias the minds of investigators in favour of one result. Similarly, the papers collected under the title of *Chips from a German Workshop* inspire the reader with very various degrees of confidence. The workshop is essentially German, and its very chips must therefore be worthy of preservation in a permanent form. Few Englishmen, indeed, would think of collecting all these trifles; for trifles many, if not most of them are, when compared with the real earnest work, which Dr. Müller is capable of performing. Some perpetuate philological disputes not yet decided, and worse, perpetuate the favour accorded by Dr. Müller to a new comer. Haug, and the ill-temper he cherishes against an older investigator of the *Zesta*, Spiegel. Of these we can only say that we should prefer to set Haug and Spiegel to adjust or fight out their differences, but should not accept Dr. Müller as arbiter; and in any case, would rather have been spared his ill temper. This exhibition of himself, and the Turanian study, show us that Dr. Müller has strong prejudices, and takes a side even on subjects on which, not being his special forte, he is not obliged to speak at all. We feel constrained therefore to stop our ears to the song of the Siren, to resist the peculiar fascination of his words, and to be led by him only where reason assures us he gains strength from contact with mother Earth.

To further fortify this position, we would remark on an innovation he has introduced in linguistic study. He has invented and extensively employed the term '*Science of Language*.' Now, in English, *science* is applied to that alone which is the object of universal physical law,—the realm of necessity, which besides this strictly physical sciences, includes the knowledge of the necessary forms of mental ratiocination as exhibited in logic, and the necessary results of human action irrespective of its moral character as shown in political science. But with man as a free agent, —with the free acts of his mind, his will, his fancy, his conscience—Science has nothing to do, and Philosophy occupies its place. Thought and language being correlative terms, there can be a true Science of Language only in so far as there are 'Laws of Thought,' determining only in what lines it must move, but not fixing its origin, its first essence, or its ultimate issue. It seems, therefore, a retrograde movement to treat language *scientifically* rather than *philosophically*, as did W. von Humboldt and the Schlegels. And now, as if the "Science of Language" were not enough novelty in nomenclature, we are threatened by Dr. Müller with a "Science of *Religion*," which above all else belongs to the free and unprescribed action of the human soul, and cannot be reduced to the formulas of science, unless, indeed, by Buckle's art of taking averages,—which proves nothing. Even on his own subjects, then, we find Dr. Müller free neither from rash generalizations, prejudice, nor shallow philosophy.

We recall these matters in no unfriendly spirit towards Dr. Müller himself, and certainly not towards this work. If he sometimes errs when he wanders into less known regions into which it is only natural his great learning should tempt him, he is always at home in the *Vedas*. His constant employment since 1848 has been editing for the East India Company the original text of the *Rig-Veda* with the commentary of Sâyana; and only extensive study of those sacred writings could have made this appointment possible. The bulky quartos of closely printed Sanskrit text attest his vast energy, and the last is not yet published. The industry would have been great were the book a *Mahabharata* or other work written in ordinary Sanskrit; but how shall we estimate it when we take into account the fact that the very language had to be in large measure recovered, partly by the help of, but quite as often in spite of the dicta of Hindu grammarians; that the requirements of the prosody were to be discovered; and that the mythological basis of the hymns could only be reached by the most careful collation of the hymns themselves,—by a process, in short, which seems to involve little less than reading through this gigantic literature, and remembering every peculiar phrase, so as to be able to bring it forward at the proper time for comparison with other phrases which may elucidate it or which may be elucidated by it? Then consider the self-restraint imposed on an editor who had simply to produce the best possible text of this book, but could suspend his own translation, necessary as the latter must often be to justify his text, or to prevent others from suspecting him of misprinting or defective scholarship! We might add many other points to strengthen our position that Dr. Müller has achieved one of the greatest works of this century, in the midst of difficulties lying partly in the nature of the work itself, but perhaps quite as much in his own high conception of the mode in which it must be executed to have a permanent value,—by avoiding, on the one hand, servility to the native commentators when they seemed not to understand the antique language, and on the other, unauthorized tampering with the text which might often be thus "improved" to the admiration of readers.

But now, in this translation, Dr. Müller can have his say freely. If the translation is not itself sufficient justification of his readings, he can fortify it by critical notes; if it assumes unheard of meanings, or doubtful meanings, he can found a long array of passages in his defence. In his introduction he enters very minutely into the principles that he laid down and carried out in his edition. This introduction is one of the most remarkable literary *pièce justificatives* we have ever seen. It would seem absolutely exhaustive. It seems that every word has been looked at through a microscope, and been made to yield information, not of its formation only, but of its meaning and shades of meaning traced through a long list of passages where it occurs, to say nothing of its prosody and accent; and the statements of the Indian grammarians and commentators are at the same time treated with respect such as might satisfy the most conservative, though in the end often abandoned for what a modern philologist cannot but regard as more philosophical. Dr. Müller's views, indeed, have been gaining in strength and originality as he proceeded. At first inclined to study the Indian commentators, and to believe that no secure principle could be reached except by a preliminary perfect acquaintance with them (which he still holds) he now has gained sufficient strength to be able in large degree to dispense with their aid, to see their ignorances and shortcomings, and to read the original text for himself with larger views of language and prosody, and hence to produce a new translation not based mainly on Sâyana's commentary. Thus he is enabled to say, without the arrogance which the words seem to convey:—

"When some twenty years ago I decided on undertaking the first edition of the two texts and the commentary of the *Rig-Veda*, I little expected that it would fall to my lot to publish also what may without presumption be called the first translation of the ancient sacred hymns of the Brahmans.

I may sound self-contradictory if, after confessing the help which I derived from these translations, I venture to call my own the first translation of the *Rig-Veda*. The word 'translation,' however, has many meanings. I mean by translation, not a mere rendering of the hymns of the *Rig-Veda* into English, French, or German, but a full account of the reasons which justify the translator in assigning such a power to such a word, and such a meaning to such a sentence. I mean by translation a real deciphering, a work like that which Burnouf performed in his first attempts at a translation of the *Avesta*,—*sed traduction raisonnée*, if same phrases [why not *the same words or phrases?*] occur;" which would not always stand the test of an *intercomparison* of all passages." When the Latins content themselves with a *collatio locorum*, why should we call it what is equivalent to an *intercollatio*? As a German, Dr. Müller might like to write *eine Unterein-andervergleichung*, but as an English writer he ought to content himself with the less *comprimen*.

We give one short hymn as a specimen. It is one of the most intelligible, but none can be fully understood without the commentary:—

"HYMN TO AGNI (THE GOD OF FIRE) AND THE MARUTS (THE STORM-GODS.)

"1. Thou art called forth to this fair sacrifice for a draught of milk; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"2. No god, indeed, mortal, is beyond the might of thee, thou mighty one; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"3. They who know of the great sky, the Visve Devas without guile; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"4. The wild ones who sing their song, unconquerable by force; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"5. They who are brilliant, of awful shape, powerful, and devourers of foes; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"6. They who in heaven are enthroned as gods, in the light of the firmament; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"7. They who toss the clouds across the surging sea; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"8. They who shoot with their darts across the sea with might; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!

"9. I pour out to thee for the early draught the sweet (juice) of Soma; with the Maruts come hither, O Agni!"

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond Street, and the City Steam Factory, 56 and 60, Ludgate Hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF PLANTS.

MAN in the pride of his reason, which is by no means unerring, has long been accustomed to deny the possession of the same faculty to all inferior animals. He has, however, been graciously pleased to allow that these animals possess something else, which he calls instinct. This answers almost as well as reason for guiding them to the happiness and maintenance of their lives and the propagation of their species. Whatever be the exact difference between reason and instinct (which has been rather a puzzling matter for philosophers in all ages), and however much or however little of either faculty may be possessed by men and animals, be the latter large as elephants, eagles, and whales, or small as mice, butterflies, or animalcules, man clearly admits that these creatures have a certain degree of intelligence which is useful to them. He will not, however, admit this to be true in the case of plants and vegetables, whether as regards reason, instinct, or any minor degree of intelligence. The great naturalist, Linnæus, although he was the first to declare that plants and flowers, as well as animals, are male and female—a discovery which one would suppose might have led him to acknowledge sensation, if not intelligence, in those living beings—says, in defining the differences between the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms: "Minerals grow; vegetables grow and live; animals live, grow, and *feel*." In other words, he asserts that the members of the vegetable world do not "feel." Another and more recent definition sets forth that "a plant is an organized being, unconscious of its own existence, fed by inorganic substances which it extracts from air or water, according to laws independent of the formulæ of organic chemistry, by the help of a faculty dependent on vital force." Are these ideas just, and these definitions correct? I think not, and have been led by observation to believe that plants *are* conscious of their own existence; and that they are endowed, not only with feeling or sensation, but with intelligence in such degree as is sufficient to make life pleasant to them, and enable them to take proper measures for its preservation.

If the oyster fastened on the rock can feel, why not the rose or the convolvulus, or the great oak tree that is fast rooted in the ground? Of the glow of the sunshine, or the freshness of the rain and the air, are they not pleased recipients? Who can tell? Or who shall deny, and give good reason for his incredulity? We do, however learn he may be, can decide where animal life ends, and where vegetable life begins? What, for instance, is a sponge? And if, as Linnæus says, plants have no feeling, what makes the mimosa, or sensitive plant, shrink so timidly from the slightest touch, and apparently with such pain or terror from a rude blow? Whether I am scientifically and philosophically right or wrong, I take a pleasure in believing that

To everything that lives,
The kind Creator gives
Share of enjoyment:

and that the possession of life, in however infinitesimal a degree, presupposes in its possessor, whether animal or vegetable, a faculty of sensation that administers to its happiness, and that may consequently administer to its suffering. For pleasure and pain are twins, and the one is not attainable without liability to the other. The idea is not new to poetry, though not accepted by science. It blooms and sparkles in the graceful mythology of Greece, and the somewhat long graceful mythology of Rome; as all who remember the Dryads and Hamadyrads; the loves of Apollo for Laura, Daphne, and Acantha; or who at school or college have pored over the metaphors of Ovid; will readily admit. The Oriental poets of India and Persia delighted to animate the flowers and trees, and, according to Hafiz, the rose appreciates the tender melodies of her lover the nightingale. Greek superstition endowed the atropa mandragora with all the sensations of an animal, and believed that it shrieked with pain when its roots were wrested from the ground.

Science may laugh at all such notions, but Science, though a very great and learned lady, does not yet know everything. Her elder sister, Poetry, often sees further and deeper into things than she does. Did not Shakespeare, in the Tempest, foreshadow the possibility of the electric telegraph more than two hundred years before Wheatstone? Did not Dr. Erasmus Darwin, long in advance of James Watt and Robert Stephenson, predict the steamship and the locomotive engine? Did not Coleridge, in the Ancient Mariner, explain the modus operandi of the then unsuspected atmospheric railway?

On the question of the intelligence of plants, my convictions as well as my sympathies go with the poets rather than with the scientific men. I know that the trees and the flowers, inasmuch as they live, are my fellow-creatures, and are children of the same God as myself. Like myself, they may be endowed with the faculty, though possibly in a much fainter degree than mine, of enjoying the world in which His love and goodness have placed both them and me. They breathe, they perspire, they sleep, they feed themselves, and may be over-fed; they are male and female. If science admits all these facts, how can it logically stop short at such a definition as that of Linnæus, and deny them sensation? Darwin, in his philosophical poem, the Botanic Garden (not much read in the present day), fancifully describes the loves of the flowers, and imagines, not perhaps wrongly, that love-making may be as agreeable to them as it is to higher organizations:

What beaux and beauties crowd the gaudy groves,
And woo and win their vegetable loves!
Here snowdrops cold and blue-eyed harebells blend
Their tender interests, as they watch the stream they bend;
The love-sick violet and the primrose pale
Bow their sweet heads, and whisper to the gale;
With swelling throbs, the virgin lily droops,
And jealous cowslips hang their tawny cups;
And the young rose, in beauty's damask pride,
Drinks the warm blushes of his bashful bride;
With honey lips, enamoured woodbines meet,
Clasp with fond arms, and mix their kisses sweet.

This may be thought an idle dream, unworthy of serious, or, more especially, of scientific, consideration; while some very matter-of-fact person may ask, how there can be sensation without senses. It is true that the plant has no organs of sight, or hearing, or taste, or smell, which man can discover; but they may, nevertheless, possess a very delicate sense of touch. And how much intelligence may display itself, without any other sense than this, is known to every one who has read the remarkable story of Laura Bridgeman. When she was four years old, this unhappy person, after a severe illness, was deprived to have lost her eyes, her ears, her palate; every door of the inner spirit leading to the outer world of life and humanity, save the one door of touch. But through that door, by the patient sagacity and untiring kindliness of Dr. Howe, of Boston, Massachusetts, the resident physician of the Blind Asylum to which she was consigned as a patient, of whom there was no hope, she was enabled to communicate her wants, her wishes, her hopes, and her ideas, to her fellow creatures, and to share in the knowledge and civilization of her time. Though she can neither see nor hear, nor articulate, she can talk with her hands, and she can receive responses through the same medium, and she can write. Though the great world of sound and the joyous world of music are as alien to her as invisible planets on the uttermost verge of sidereal space, yet, by means of the one sense mercifully left her she is able to distinguish her friends and acquaintances by the one from the other, and to enjoy music, by means of the vibration through her sensitive and delicate nerves, of the rhythmic pulsations of the air caused by the great organ in the hall of the asylum. These throb through her whole body, giving her a palpable pleasure, possibly as great to her as that which more fortunate persons can derive from the sense of hearing. "Little chinks let in much light," says the ancient proverb; and through the one little chink of feeling, touch, or sensation, the intelligence of Laura Bridgeman can both act and be acted upon. And if it be granted that the trees, the plants, and the flowers possess this one sense—and who can prove that they do not?—may we not reasonably suppose that some degree of intelligence and capacity for pleasure and pain go along with it?

Being a systematic man, though a very busy one, I always find time. I have time to spare for my amusement. I also find that my amusement often assumes the shape of a new variety of work. In this manner I have become a student of natural history; and whenever I walk in my garden, through the green lanes and country roads, over the meadow path, or through the woods of England, or up the dens and down the glens of Scotland, I always discover something to interest me in the phenomena of Nature, animate and inanimate. I have educated my eyes as well as my mind, in remembrance of the sage maxim, "that in every object there is inexhaustible meaning; and that the eye always sees what the eye brings means of seeing." Last summer in my garden, I made the acquaintance of a very respectable, and as I found reason to believe, a very intelligent plant, and studied its growth and its movements during two or three weeks. The plant was Cucurbita ovifera, known to market gardeners, cooks, and housekeepers, as the vegetable marrow. This, like all of its genus, will creep along the ground if it find nothing up which it can climb; but if there be a tree, a branch, a pole, or a wall, within easy reach, it will infallibly make its way to it, and twine its tendrils round the most available points of support. The vegetable marrow, like the vine, the hop, the briony, and all other varieties of the genus vitis—to use the words of Barry Cornwall, applied to her more renowned sister the grape vine:

A roamer is she
O'er wall and tree,
And sometimes very good company.

I noticed that this particular plant extended its tendrils—let me call them for the nonce its hands and fingers—outward, and away from the trunk of a hazel, and from a box-hedge of about seven feet high, and towards a gravel path. It persevered in extending itself in this direction for three days, after I first began to take notice of it; but on the fourth morning I perceived that it had changed the course which its tendrils were pursuing, and had turned them in the contrary direction to towards the box-hedge. In two days more, it had securely fastened itself to the hedge with its vagrant tendrils, and put forth new shoots a short distance higher up, with which also in due time it enveloped the supporting tree, which, for the first portion of its life, it had sought in the wrong direction. Another marrow, further removed from all support, had put forth its feelers towards the gravel path; but finding nothing to lay hold of, turned them back in a similar manner; but like the first one, only to meet with a disappointment. The marrow, however, made the best of unfavourable circumstances, as a wise man or a wise plant should do, and meeting with the tendrils of a sister or a brother marrow engaged in the like pursuit of a prop, under difficulties, they both resolved apparently that, as union was strength, they would twist around each other. And they did so. After they had been intertwined for a day, I deliberately and very tenderly untwisted them, with such care as not to injure the delicate tendrils, and found that they had not. In less than twenty-four hours, they had found each other out again and twisted their slender cords together in a loving, or a friendly, or at least a mutually supporting, union. Much interested in these enterprizing marrows, I tried some experiments with another climbing plant, the scarlet-runner, I untwisted one that had grown to the height of about a foot up the pole which had been placed for its reception, and twisted it carefully round another pole, which I stuck into the ground at a distance of about an inch from the old one. The scarlet-runner, however, had a will of its own, and would not cling to the new pole, unless I would tie it, which would have ruined the experiment. I therefore left the plant to itself to do as it pleased; and two days afterwards I found it on its original pole, twined securely around it. I repeated this experiment several times afterwards, with briony and hop, and always discovered that the only means to make a creeper creep, or a climber climb, in a direction different from that which it had already taken, was to tie or fasten it; if left freely to itself, it persisted in carrying out its original intention. Is this intelligence or instinct; or is it merely mechanical action? During the same season, I had occasion to remark that several climbing roses in front of my cottage seemed sickly. On investigating the cause of their ill health, I discovered that the soil in which they grew was very poor, and consisted merely of a thin layer of earth, over the chalk; that their roots had reached the chalk, and could not penetrate it; and that they had declined in strength for want of proper nourishment. I had a pit dug, about three feet deep, all along the front where the roses grew; and I filled it up with new soil, manure, and rotted leaves, in which they have since thriven remarkably well. A healthy and luxuriant honeysuckle growing amid these roses, which clambers over my cottage porch, was at the same time laid bare to the roots. I found that the honeysuckle had been wiser than the roses, and, instead of pushing its roots vertically downward to the barren chalk, had extended them horizontally through the thin layer of earth, immediately under the sod, to the distance of no less than eight feet from the stem. Was this instinct or intelligence? Or was it blind mechanical force? My opinion is, that it was intelligence, and the adaptation of means to ends by a will that might have acted otherwise. Every plant growing in a darkened room, bends itself to the chance light that may happen to penetrate through a hole or a chink; every such plant overshadowed by trees of larger growth, endeavours to stretch itself beyond their influence. Is this instinct, intelligence, or mechanical force? Are we capable of deciding? I doubt the ability of any one else to settle the question; and, taking refuge in the idea that every manifestation of God's power and love is illimitable, and may be infinitely small as well as infinitely great, I come to the conclusion that there is no life upon this globe, which is wholly unintelligent as wholly unintelligent as to be helpless for its own sustenance and preservation; or unendowed with the capacity of joy or sorrow.—*All the Year Round*.

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